HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COM-[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT woman [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl [illegible] JOHANA DONOHUE, St. Louis House, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—50 GIRLS TO GO TO THE SOUTH. [illegible]

WANTED—A HEALTHY AND EXPERIENCED nurse girl [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT nurse [illegible]

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO LEARN BUS-[illegible] WADHAMS BROS. [illegible]

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL [illegible] MRS. WHITTAKER, [illegible]

WANTED—TO-DAY AT THE LADIES' HELP [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO THE COUNTRY [illegible]

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE—[illegible] CLARK & CO., [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SEWING MACHINE AT-tachments [illegible] ATKINSON, [illegible] Randolph-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HALF INTEREST, OR THE WHOLE IF DE-[illegible]

A DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS [illegible]

A BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM, A FIRST-[illegible]

A VERY GOOD SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE. [illegible]

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND—WISHING TO [illegible]

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—LEASE FOR [illegible]

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE, IN GOOD LOCA-[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES, WITH CAPITAL OF [illegible]

CLOTHING STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE [illegible]

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN THE FLOURISHING VILLAGE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A WOOD AND COAL YARD, WITH [illegible] to HENRY GADE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—1 FIRST-CLASS FLOUR-[illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND A LONG [illegible]

FOR SALE—PACKING HOUSE AND LOT [illegible]

HARNESS AND SADDLERY BUSINESS FOR sale [illegible]

NEW STEAM MERCHANT FLOURING MILL for sale [illegible]

NOTICE TO WATCHMAKERS—A DESIRABLE business for sale. [illegible]

THE GOOD WILL OF A CLEAN PAYING BUSI-[illegible]

WOOD AND COAL YARD, OFFICE, HOUSE, and barn for sale. [illegible] THOS. ELDRIDGE & CO.

110 FEET SHELVING AND 84 FEET WAL-[illegible]

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A [illegible] FULLER & CO., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY ON [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ES-tate. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $500 OR [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—IN AMOUNTS OF [illegible]

WANTED—$1,500 OR $2,000, AND $1,000 TO [illegible]

$3,000 TO LOAN—FOR ONE YEAR. [illegible]

$10,000 [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, [illegible]

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH [illegible]

FOUND—ON THE 17TH INSTANT, ON ARCHER-[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED [illegible]

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DI-vorce [illegible]

WANTED—NEW AND SECOND-HAND FUR-[illegible]

WANTED—A LADY ROOM-MATE—BY A [illegible]

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CITY LICENSE. [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD SIXTY-[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A BLOCK OF FIVE [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LUMBER YARD [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—200 ACRES OF [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 THIRD-AV.—TWO COMFORTABLY FUR-nished rooms with gas and stove.

20 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST., N. W. COR. OF LAKE—[illegible]

84 ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board.

155 MONROE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

166 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISH-[illegible]

185 STATE-ST.—A LARGE, WELL FUR-nished [illegible]

185 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF [illegible]

187 BURNSIDE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, [illegible]

199 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

246 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM [illegible]

258 WABASH-AV.—GOOD FRONT ROOM [illegible]

268 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—ROOM SUIT-[illegible]

348 WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

366 [illegible]—ONE NICELY FURNISHED [illegible]

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A NICELY [illegible]

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

A Day of Excitement in the House of Representatives.

Debate on the Whittemore Expulsion Resolution.

Whittemore Given Till Noon To-Day to Prepare His Defence.

The Credentials of Senator Revels Presented in the Senate.

A Day's Discussion Without Final Action.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

THE WHITTEMORE CASE—A DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The scene in the House wing of the Capitol to-day was not unlike that of two years ago, when articles of impeachment were presented against Andrew Johnson, and evidently recalled those days of crowded galleries, struggling lobbies, [illegible] excitement, and nervous hurrying to and fro. To-day, as then, General Butler made himself one of the foremost figures in the drama. Then he appeared as one of the prosecutors; to-day as attorney for the defence. Then he had the House at his support; but to-day he was in a small minority, and amused himself with an exhibition of small spleen against the newspapers and their correspondents, [illegible] characteristic. Everybody in the House knew it would be a great day in the House, and it seemed that nearly everybody resolved to see what was done, and hear what was said. The galleries were packed an hour before the time fixed for calling up Whittemore's case. The great event of bringing a colored man into the Senate da[illegible]ded into a small affair, beside the chance of seeing a white man turned out of the House, and Revels who, under other circumstances, would have been the objective point of two or three thousand sharp eyes, had scarcely a corporal's guard in the Senate galleries to hear the debate on the question of his admission. All the morning the tide of human beings flowed towards the House, up its broad stairways, and when the eventful hour came every foot of available space in all the galleries held its occupant, while thousands of disappointed men and women struggled at the doors, crowded through the halls, and paced disconsolately in the rotunda. The floor of the House was filled with privileged persons—Senators, foreign Ministers, attachés of legations, Governors of States and Territories, members of the Cabinet, heads of bureaus, officers of the army, and navy, and Judges and Marshals, and hundreds of private citizens, admitted through favor or importunity. The door opening into the chamber was ajar, and ladies crowded the cloak-rooms, barber shop, post office, and other surrounding rooms, and, ere the day ended, they had possession of the lobbies and rear seats on the door, winding up the winter's great excitement just before Lent with a day such as the House has not had since the Presidential vote was counted. The day opened with General Banks' touching announcement of Mr. Burlingame's death, the swearing in of four members from reconstructed Mississippi, and an hour's debate on the attractive Mormon question. Then Mr. Dawes had the floor for half an hour with his Appropriation bill, which members so persistently debate item by item, and item by item, and at 2 o'clock General Logan, with set lips and a strong air of business, called up the Whittemore report. That individual was not in his seat, and had not been there since the adjournment of Monday. Persons had been asking all the morning to have him pointed out, but his vacant chair was all that could be shown. He must have been near at hard, however, for he appeared within a minute or two after Logan rose, dejected in manner, and with his hands full of papers. He looked up to find all eyes in the galleries fixed upon him, and then sat down and remained there quietly till the proceedings of the day closed. The first hour was chiefly occupied by points of order, members making them and the Speaker ruling on them in his usual rapid and decisive fashion, catching [illegible] the intent it was raised, and giving his answers without pause or hesitation. It was nervous work and required quick thinking, but he so acquitted himself that no one appealed. Butler, of course, took a thrust at him, snapping out that he would not argue a point, as the Speaker could always have the last word. Messrs. Poland, of Vermont; Butler, of Massachusetts; Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Davis, of New York; Schenck, of Ohio; Platt, of Virginia; Farnsworth, of Illinois; and, finally, meddlesome little Hamilton Ward, of New York, were the members who had points of order, either direct or indirect. They were of five classes, viz.: That Whittemore had a right to be heard by counsel; that he had a right to speak for himself or by his friends at such length as he pleased; that the rules of the House were not applicable to [illegible] to an immediate vote, without argument, on his application by affidavit for postponement. Of course the Speaker ruled that the question of delay could be argued; that no one could take the floor from Mr. Logan; that the rules of the House must govern; that members were a parliamentary body, and not in a court; that Whittemore could not directly be heard by counsel, but might give his time to some one else if he pleased, and that the rules allowed him but the hour, though the House might, if it chose, suspend or set aside the rules by consent. Judge Poland showed a good deal of pertinacity in his effort to get delay, and at one time used language such as appeared that General Logan retorted that he had the same rights on the floor as any other member, and would neither be put down or intimidated by Poland or any one else. Butler's course throughout this hour was such as it usually is in a stormy time when he cannot have things to his own notion, and this remark will probably make his bearing apparent even to the dullest reader, and render any characterization of it unnecessary. The end of the fight was that Whittemore was allowed to have his affidavit read, and to give Butler the time to which he would have been entitled. The affidavit asked delay for three causes, viz.: That he might call new witnesses; that he might cross-examine old witnesses, and that he might attempt to show an effort to black-mail him. It was noticeable that he did not pretend to deny the sale of both cadetships, and only set up that he ought not to be punished, for reason that he used the money he received in his district, and not for his own direct benefit. General Butler was adroit and vigorous in his speech, but it did not help Whittemore's case. He sneered at the newspaper men, and stingingly shouted that they are a vile rabble, and not having worked off his ill-nature in that direction, he vehemently announced to the House and country: "If there is one thing on earth to which I am superior, it is the newspapers." Having thus modestly blowed his own horn, he went on with his speech, to the edification of the galleries and the humble reporters. General Logan spoke nearly an hour in reply, tripping Butler on points of law, defending the committee from his assaults, and showing that the day has gone by in which Butler can ride roughshod over everybody in the House. The noticeable feature of Logan's argument was that he said he was willing to throw away all evidence in Whittemore's case, and rest the issue on his own confession before the committee and in his affidavit, and he clearly called attention to the fact that the sin lay in selling the cadetships, and had nothing whatever to do with the question how he used the money he received. He closed at half-past 4, and at once called the previous question on Mr. Poland's motion for postponement and further investigation. The Judge again tried to get the floor, but the House cut off further debate by ordering the previous question. Most persons understood that a vote on this point is generally in the same sense as a test on the main issue, and there was intense excitement throughout the chamber when the Speaker called on members to stand and be counted. The count sustained the previous question by yeas, 158; nays, 25. Whittemore knew what that meant as well as the galleries did. Then there was the long and monotonous call of yeas and nays, one by one, from Arnell to Woodward, and in the pauses of a breath, while everybody waited in flushed intentness, the Speaker announced that the House, by a vote of 155 to 39, had refused to accept the motion for delay. The order for the previous question on the resolution of expulsion was swiftly carried by 105 to 23, and all eyes quickly turned to Whittemore, who slowly and tremblingly rose in his place, asked a hearing, and requested the House to adjourn and allow him till to-morrow noon for preparation. Logan had shown a disposition all day to give him every favor possible, and, of course, could not deny this request. There was a brief delay, so that a full understanding might be had, and then the House unanimously adjourned, people commenting, as they went out, on the fact that Butler did not vote on any of the questions raised, and that all the members who are somewhat implicated in this cadet business voted for delay.

MEMBERS WHO VOTED FOR DELAY.

The following are the members who, after Mr. Logan had twice stated to the House in his speech, Mr. Whittemore being present, that Whittemore did not deny, and would not deny, having been paid $800 for one cadetship and $1,500 for another, voted to postpone action in the matter:

[illegible]

WHITTEMORE'S OBJECT IN ASKING FOR POSTPONEMENT.

There is a story in general circulation to-night that the delay asked by Whittemore was for the purpose of getting a resignation before the House and thus tries that body out of its sentence. The story excites a good deal of indignation, as Logan allowed the case to go over without a vote, after the previous question had been ordered at the special request of Whittemore, on the ground that he desired to say something further in self-defence.

[illegible]

[illegible] witnesses to-day, and four new names are said to be members of the committee to have been brought out in connection with the investigation.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WHISKEY SEIZED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Supervisor John O'Donnell telegraphs to Commissioner Delano the seizure, at Boston, of 1,000 barrels of whiskey, on account of not being stamped.

[illegible]

Previous to signing the Minnesota bill by the President, the resignation of Brevet Major General [illegible] United States Army, the [illegible] rank, was received and accepted.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

[illegible]

GRIEF AT BURLINGAME'S DEATH.

The announcement of the death of Anson Burlingame has produced a profound sensation here, especially among those who knew him personally, and served with him in Congress. Soon after the reading of the journal in the House, General Banks stated that a telegram had been received announcing the sad intelligence of the death of Burlingame. Banks was almost overcome with grief; his eyes filled with tears, and his voice became husky as he spoke. Burlingame and he were bosom friends.

MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The President signed the Mississippi bill this morning, and it is expected the Senators and members from that State will be sworn in during the day. It is more than probable there will be on both House and Senate, and that a violent fight will be made on the latter.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The publisher of the New York *Independent* made an argument before the House Postal Committee to-day, in favor of a penny postage on newspaper matter. It has been assigned to a sub-committee to examine and report.

NAVAL.

The House Naval Committee had addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, calling upon him to give the number of officers necessary to the efficiency of the navy in each grade, both line and staff. They do not propose to decide on the bill for reorganizing the navy until an answer is received.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Secretary Boutwell is preparing a statement showing that the balance of trade in our favor during the last year, which will foot up some [illegible] millions in comparison with the same period last year.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.

ALASKA.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, the bill for a territorial government for Alaska.

PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

Mr. SPENCER offered a resolution instructing the Naval and Military Committees to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the Military Academy at West Point, and the substitution by assignments to duty in various colleges throughout the Union of naval and military officers as instructors in navigation, naval warfare and military tactics, or the adoption of some other system calculated to relieve the government of a large expense, and enable all who desired it to secure an education for the army and navy at their own expense. Agreed to.

VETO MESSAGE DISCUSSED.

The President's veto of the bill for the relief of Rollin White, relative to the extension of a pistol patent, was discussed by Messrs. FERRY, CARPENTER, and CRAGIN, and laid aside.

SENATOR REVELS.

Mr. WILSON presented the credentials of H. R. Revels, Senator-elect from Mississippi, which were read. The paper is a certificate of election for the term ending in 1871, and is signed by General Ames, Military Governor of Mississippi.

Mr. SAULSBURY inquired if the paper was any evidence of the election of the person referred to.

The CHAIR said if any objection was made to the administration of the oath to Mr. Revels, the question whether the oath should be administered would be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY said before the question of administering the oath came up, [illegible] other question might be raised [illegible] at the present stage. He submitted that the certificate of the military officer that this man is elected to the Senate of the United States was not such a certificate as is required by law.

Mr. STEWART remarked that the certificates of election of the various Senators from the reconstructed States had been signed by the Provisional Governors.

Mr. SAULSBURY proceeded to argue that the admission to the Senate could only be claimed upon a valid election by a valid Legislature. In the present case, there was no evidence emanating from the Legislature that they had elected anybody, but simply a certificate from an individual styling himself a military officer and Provisional Governor that the Legislature had done certain acts. He denied that any Provisional Governor could issue a commission to anybody for such an officer was unknown to the constitution.

Mr. WILSON had read a certified copy of the proceedings in the election of Senators of the United States by the Mississippi Legislature.

Mr. DRAKE remarked that the objection was without force, as the act of Congress required the Governor of the State to certify to the election of Senators; but did not say the evidence should come from the Legislature. The communication before the Senate, from the Governor of Mississippi, provisional though he might be called, furnished the very evidence required by the constitution. The great seal of the State to the paper was sufficient for the Senate, for the right of a Governor to use that seal could not now be inquired into, as that in the present case must be accepted as a fact.

Mr. SAULSBURY referred to the newspaper announcement of the election of a person named Alcorn [illegible] the ground of the Senator (Drake), this paper did not show the signature of the real Governor of Mississippi.

Mr. DRAKE replied, in the [illegible] that the newly elected [illegible] has not been installed into office [illegible] (Saulsbury) could not insist that [illegible] of Governor had changed hands.

Mr. TRUMBULL said under the [illegible] were required to give the certificate [illegible] Strictly speaking the present certificate was defective in not giving the facts of the election in detail, but nothing had occurred in the Senate which members had any certificate sworn in without presenting any certificate. The admission of Senator Davis, for instance, was of this kind. He then called for the reading of the papers submitted by Mr. Wilson, which were referred to give an account of a meeting in joint convention of the Legislature, at which, out of 119 votes, Revels received 81.

Mr. WILSON then read the papers including the [illegible] Clerk of the Lower House of the [illegible] the proceedings [illegible] a certificate signed by the Secretary of State and Provisional Governor.

Mr. DAVIS considered all the papers informal and insufficient as testimony of the election, and gave notice that he could prove that General Ames had been guilty of an unwarrantable usurpation of power.

Mr. STOCKTON objected to the credentials, as they were signed by a military commander, which evidenced that this State was not [illegible] not having a republican form of government, and, besides, the gentleman in question was before the State was admitted to representation.

Mr. WILSON hoped there would be no further objection to administering the oath to Mr. Revels, believing this to be similar to all other cases of persons from the Southern States. In nearly all of them the Senate was so confronted [illegible] the formal representation of the States in Congress.

The Senate then decided without a division to [illegible]

Mr. STOCKTON offered a resolution to refer to the Judiciary Committee the credentials of Mr. Ames and Revels, and instructing them to report whether either of them is a citizen of the United States, and if Revels had been a citizen of the United States for a period of nine years, and were inhabitants of Mississippi at the time of their election, in a constitutional sense, and whether said Ames was not [illegible] at the time of his election, a commissioned officer of the United States, and Military Commander of Mississippi, under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and whether he had since resigned.

Mr. POMEROY said the credentials of Ames had not been presented, and, therefore, could not be referred.

Mr. STOCKTON modified his resolution so as to omit the reference as to Ames, but proceeded to discuss the question presented by the case of both gentlemen.

Mr. WILSON desired the present case considered on its merits. Revels as a citizen of Ohio voted twenty years ago, and the evidence of his citizenship was full and complete.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the discussion of the claim of Ames to a seat was premature. There was no excuse for referring the present matter to committee. There was nothing to show that Revels was not an inhabitant of the State from which he came. The evidence of his election to the Senate was the very best he could present. The objection that he was elected before Mississippi was entitled to representation had no weight, because the organization of the Legislature and election of United States Senators were legalized by the admission of the State.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice of his intention to resist to the last the admission of the two men, and, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, he would interpose an objection at every step of the proceedings. Never before, in history, had a colored man been elected to the Senate; but the sword of a dictator had opened the way for him. But for that sword, he never would have been presented here. The argument was, and never would be, the choice of the people of Mississippi. Moreover, Revels was not a citizen, as shown by the Dred Scott case. He held that Congress could not confer naturalization upon a colored man.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would inform Senator Davis that twenty years ago the Supreme Court of Ohio, then composed mainly of Democrats, decided Mr. Revels to be a citizen; the Court holding that the words "a white citizen" meant one nearer white than black. Mr. Revels was included in this decision, and voted in Ohio. Having once enjoyed citizenship it could not now be denied him.

Mr. NYE expressed surprise to hear the Dred Scott decision cited as authority for the Senate. He looked upon that decision as an outrage upon the constitution and upon the rights of the people, and it had been re-[illegible] by the grandest uprising of the people of any age. He (Nye) believed that color never did, and never would, make the man. He rejoiced that the long looked for day, when the theory of the common brotherhood of man was to take form and substance, was near at hand. He implored his friend Davis to cease feeding upon husks, and come up to his Republican father's house, where there was bread enough, and to spare. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAVIS replied that the Senator, and every other Senator, were fully as much prejudiced against the negro as he himself. He had not seen the honorable Senator (Nye) waiting upon a colored Dinah to a ball, or exhibiting his gallantry toward dark-eyed wenches. He had not known a solitary Senator of all those who were clamorous for the negro and the equality of races, who had paid court to any fair black woman, or offered to accompany her to the hymeneal altar. (Laughter.) When the honorable Senator or any of his associates on the Republican side offered to practice what they preached, then he might be treated as amenable to the charge of prejudice against color, because he never could consent to do any of these things.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SAULSBURY obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn, which carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEATH OF ANSON BURLINGAME.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. BANKS announced the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame, on authority of a despatch from Minister Curtin, at St. Petersburg, to Secretary Fish. He made a few remarks in eulogy of the deceased.

MISSISSIPPI MEMBERS.

Geo. E. Harris, J. L. Morphis, Geo. C. W. McKee, and LeGrand W. Pierce, members-elect from Mississippi, appeared and took the oath of office.

LAND GRANT BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting lands to California to aid the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay, California. Referred.

HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CONGER introduced a joint resolution for the creation of a harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, Mich. Referred.

Mr. BENNETT asked leave to introduce and have put on its passage a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River.

Mr. WOOD objected.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah.

Mr. FITCH, while believing in the suppression of polygamy, opposed the bill because it would lead, temporarily at least, to the destruction of the overland mail route, and be productive of a war which, while it would eventually terminate in the destruction of the Mormons, would cost the lives of [illegible] The suppression of polygamy would, in his [illegible] be purchased at too great a cost.

Mr. SARGENT also spoke in opposition to the bill on similar grounds. The morning hour expired and the bill went over till next morning.

THE WHITTEMORE EXPULSION RESOLUTION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill [illegible]

[illegible] fr[om] Wisconsin, successor of Mr. Hopkins, deceased, appeared and took the oath.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, addressed the Speaker.

Mr. POLAND interrupted, and said he was sorry to offer a resolution for the postponement of the Whittemore case, on the ground that the case was not in a condition to be decided upon intelligently.

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that purpose. As Chairman of the committee, he would feel constrained to any postponement whatever for any purpose except to let the accused member present his defence, as he desired to make.

Mr. POLAND did not desire to approve, nor did he approve, of any of the [illegible] of the member from South Carolina, but he was one of the judges, he desired to know the whole case, therefore he desired that all testimony should be before the House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that he had been sent for by the friends of Mr. Whittemore, and had, so far, his feelings enlisted in his case. He had requested, and he asked leave to present, in his behalf an affidavit, because he did not think he should be called upon to speak for himself here, it being a proverb of the legal profession, that "He who is his own counsel has a fool for his client."

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield to have the affidavit read.

Mr. BUTLER. I am here as counsel of the party showing cause why this judgment of expulsion should not pass against him, and nobody but the House can control me. I am asking leave of nobody but God. (Excitement in the House.)

Mr. LOGAN denied the right of any member to assert himself of the counsel, and he objected to anything in the House unless he first informed the resignation to his constituents, for which he (Logan) presumed they would be very sorry. (Laughter.)

After some discussion and decision of numerous points of order in regard to the right of Whittemore to depute members to speak for him, the affidavit of Whittemore, sworn before a Notary Public, was read to the House. He declared in it that it is advised and believes that he cannot safely proceed to show cause why the resolution of the committee on Military Affairs should not be passed, without an opportunity to be granted to examine witnesses and present his defence; in this regard, and present proof of witnesses in his own behalf in explanation of matters alleged against him. He declares he had never had an opportunity to examine or cross-examine witnesses, and that when he was called before the committee he was informed that the testimony was already in the hands of the committee, and was not read to him, and, therefore, his statement was not full and complete to all matters now alleged against him. He says certain witnesses, whose testimony has been reported by the committee, were examined after he appeared, and he had no knowledge of the character of their testimony, and no means of meeting or explaining. He states, also, his information and belief that other witnesses can be called who are material to his defence. He also avers that he is informed and believes that this prosecution is promoted and carried on for the purpose of levying blackmail upon him, and of obtaining large sums of money from him, and that witnesses have been procured who have testified, and are now testifying against him, because they were disappointed in that purpose. He further declares that if time be given him, he shall be able to show what he declares to be the truth, that he never had received or used a dollar of money for his appointments to military and naval academies, for his own private purposes or any purpose of gain or emolument, but that all that had been paid to him by any person had been expended, and much more, for the relief and benefit of people of his district, and that he is not guilty of, or justly chargeable with any unlawful or wicked act in anything he had done in regard to the appointment. He therefore respectfully asks the House that as much time be given him as may be necessary, and as the House may deem reasonable, for the purpose of enabling him to prepare his defence, and that his case be postponed until the final report of the committee, or the whole matter referred to it, be made to the House.

After various further points of order, Mr. WHITTEMORE, who occupied his usual seat, assigned his hour to Mr. Butler, and allowed Mr. POLAND to offer a resolution that the further consideration of the question be postponed until the committee shall make a final report under the resolution of February 21st, and the committee be directed to summon and examine W. F. Shaw, of Boston, and M. D. London, of New York; and that Philip H. Nagler, and any other witness whose testimony has been already taken, be recalled at the request of Mr. Whittemore to be re-cross-examined by him or his counsel, and that the testimony of such witnesses be reported to the House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., made an argument for postponement, quoting the sixth article of the constitution, which guarantees the right of the accused to be confronted with the witnesses against him and have the assistance of counsel. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the witness Brooks as a newspaper man, and to war correspondents Carcart and London.

A member asked what a newspaper man meant. Mr. BUTLER. It means a man who brags about this city and writes letters home to his paper. (Laughter.) Almost every man involved in this illicit and abominable traffic is a newspaper man, and we are to be frightened out of our property by newspapers which they shall make, stating that we will expel Mr. Whittemore in order to defend our own dignity. They are selling and buying men. (Laughter.) A newspaper [illegible] published in the [illegible] of my own district [illegible] the [illegible] be given to the accused, saying that nobody would vote for Whittemore except those who had sold cadetships or were lobby gentlemen, [illegible] they dare not have ventured in the House. [illegible] [illegible] And now I ask [illegible] of the House, and the Speaker of the House, [illegible] some [illegible] independence than that. I will do my duty here regardless of newspapers. [illegible] God and man, independent of [illegible] if there is any [illegible] earth. (Very general laughter.) I want to know the extent of the guilt of cadets [illegible] cadetship appointments. If it should turn out that it was the general custom to take money for those places [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. LOGAN [illegible] adopt [illegible] Poland's resolution, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) had said the other day that he desired quick action, in order that the rebound of the newspapers might not have its influence on members, and now he wanted delay. [illegible] desired the House to deal with Mr. Whittemore, even leniently; but as to the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that his case should be postponed, it would be extraordinary. He would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he were defending a man for murder, that every body else could be tried for murder before him.

Mr. BUTLER. If a number of men were in a conspiracy, and the cases of all of them were prosecuted before a grand jury, I should ask that all of them be indicted before the trial of one was had.

Mr. LOGAN replied that there was no such thing as partnership in crime, and there was no law saying a man should be not tried because he had partners in the crime.

Mr. BUTLER. Suppose we were before a court, and [illegible] the judges was accused of partnership in crime, would not the accused, if he were on the bench, desire to know how many of his associates were guilty before he went on with the case?

Mr. LOGAN agreed that if the gentleman from Massachusetts desired to put himself in this category he had no objection. He would go, as far to protect the innocent as any man who lived. He would judge a man justly and even tenderly, and would invoke in his behalf mercy, but while he would invoke on the side of an unfortunate man all tenderness, all charity, and all mercy which the human heart could have within it, he would at the same time invoke the God of Heaven to give men judgments, to give them souls, to give them honesty, to decide what the law is and what standard of morality should be in the House of Representatives. He would invoke every man that had the right to pass upon this question, to nerve himself to cut down crime, so that virtue and honesty might stand upright before the world, and be honored instead of condemned by the action of the House. What excuse was there for this delay? He was sorry the affidavit of Whittemore had been read, because he must state facts in contradiction of it.

Mr. BUTLER made a point of order that he had not stated himself on the motion for postponement to papers that were on record, and that the chairman should be so confined, and should not state facts not upon record.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. LOGAN said he would confine himself to the record. He would go no further than the affidavit which had been read from the Clerk's desk, and which he presumed had been drawn up by the gentleman from Massachusetts. In the affidavit, Whittemore said he was not permitted to examine witnesses. That statement was not correct. Whittemore had been asked by himself to cross-examine Kegler, and had said he would not have anything to do with such a scoundrel. Whittemore had not been dragged before the committee, but had come before it voluntarily, and had made his statement.

Mr. BUTLER was insisted upon the enforcement of the rule, so that no statement of facts should be made except from the records.

Mr. LOGAN said he would. If the learned lawyer from Massachusetts, and attorney for the accused, was so afraid of the truth, he would withhold it for the present, to accommodate that gentleman. What did Whittemore himself state in his affidavit? Not that he had not received money, but that he had used it for any private purpose. The committee had not said he had used money for a private purpose, but that he was influenced in the disposition of his cadet appointments by pecuniary consideration. What difference did it make what he did with the money? If he received it? If there were an important bill before the House, and if a member were approached and asked to vote for it for a consideration of $10,000, would it be any less a case of bribery and corruption if he would say that he would apply the money for the relief of the poor of his district? He supposed the gentleman from Massachusetts would say that was not bribery; that the money was used for charitable purposes; that the member had no bad intention, and had done nothing wrong; but that he merely sold his vote; that that way, sold a cadetship belonging to his constituents. The affidavits of Mr. Whittemore himself showed that he ought not to have further time.

Mr. BUTLER explained that he only meant to say the fact of the money being used for a charitable purpose would make a great difference in the degree of punishment.

Mr. LOGAN was reminded of an anecdote of a godless fellow, who, being in church when a collection was made for the heathen, put all he had into the poor-box and took out all the money he could lay hold of, and, when asked why he did it, replied that he was the greatest heathen in that part of the country. (Laughter.) If this excuse could be admitted, they might well stand upon the doors of Congress building churches all over their districts, and then selling their votes in the House in aid of a pious project. (Laughter.) The gentleman from Massachusetts had spoken of the newspapers having about this thing. Certainly they did not know about it, and he did not blame them for it. Men who were members of this House were willing to sell themselves, like sheep in the shambles, he did not blame newspapers for howling about it, and if a decision in the case were to be postponed the people would have the right to suspect all them. If the House expected its committee to do duty in investigating frauds, the House itself would have to do its duty in punishing those frauds. If they reported otherwise, the House would be saying to its committee: We instructed you to do this, but we did not expect you would do it. We told you to investigate this thing, and report if you found men guilty, but did not expect you would do it. If the House did not perform its duty in this matter, it would have to send its resolutions of inquiry in future to some other committee than the Committee on Military Affairs.

He moved the previous question on Mr. Poland's resolution.

The previous question was seconded—yeas, 118; nays, 25.

Mr. Wood's amendment to Mr. Poland's resolution was rejected without a division.

Mr. Poland's resolution of postponement was rejected—yeas, 39; nays, 155.

Mr. Logan then called the previous question on the resolution of expulsion reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. It was seconded.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. SCHENCK asked Mr. Logan to yield for a [illegible]

Mr. LOGAN declined, but said he would yield to Mr. Whittemore to make any statement.

Mr. WHITTEMORE appealed to the [illegible] the House to extend the time of action till to-morrow.

Mr. LOGAN said he would make no objection.

Mr. BUTLER stated that, as he was not allowed to offer his resolution, he would ask the Associated Press to have the notice of it.

The resolution which Mr. Schenck desired to offer is as follows:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the report of [illegible] be postponed until the 7th of March, and the [illegible] South Carolina, be permitted to have examined before the committee [illegible] [illegible] the affidavit which he has submitted to the House [illegible] will tend to palliate the offence which he is charged [illegible] the committee.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES made an ineffectual effort to have an evening session on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

A DELEGATION OF FINANCIERS OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

Several prominent financiers went to Washington to-night to consult with members of Congress about the Funding bill and other financial measures. It is understood that they will urge a new loan at four and a half per cent interest.

REYNOLDS, THE CONDEMNED.

Petitions will be put in circulation to-morrow for the reprieve of Reynolds, the murderer of Townsend, on the ground of insanity. There is little probability that a reprieve will be granted.

GOLD.

Gold to-day touched the lowest point since September, 1862, and dealings were active. The bear party has full control of the market, and there is general expectation of a further decline.

MONEY.

Money was easy, with rates unchanged. Railroads were without special feature. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, and Vanderbilt shares.

CONSOLIDATION TALK.

The managers of several prominent railroads are in the city, and there is talk of the consolidation of some of the Western lines.

GOVERNMENTS.

The noticeable feature in the bond market was the fact that 6's of 1881 sold at the same price as that paid for gold, viz.: 117⅜.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MURDERESS SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Judge Ingraham, to-day, passed sentence upon two murderers. Jno. Reynolds, was sentenced to death (8th April), with the remark that there was not the slightest excuse for the crime he committed, and for which the forfeiture of his life would be the penalty. Michael Mead, arraigned for the murder of his mother by kicking her to death, was condemned to seven years hard labor in State Prison.

VETOED.

Mayor Hall has vetoed the resolutions providing for paving streets with asphalt pavement, and earnestly urged the Common Council to use for the purpose nothing but carrow [illegible] blocks, such as are now laid on Broadway.

THE NATIONAL TOBACCO ASSOCIATION

to-day elected W. E. Lafreuse, President. A mass meeting of tobacconists was held in the evening, at which representatives were present from all sections, and a memorial to Congress was adopted.

At a mass meeting of the tobacco trade this afternoon, resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress the necessity of increasing the duty on imported cigars, and calling for the abolition of the present monthly returns and inventories. Addresses were made by R. J. Spence, of Cincinnati, and others.

BANQUET TO SEWARD.

The City Council special committee has decided to give Wm. H. Seward a banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE MISSING STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

The following is a list of the steerage passengers per the missing steamer City of Boston: Jos. Morse, Jos. Gibson, A. B. Cook, Michael Parkinson, W. McCrea, Wm. and Geo. T. V. Fox, M. Rowling, Wm. Moreland, Geo. Fotts, G. Johnson, Thomas Jenison, James Davis, Wm. Davis, W. J. Thrasher, Evan Thomas, M. Dempsey, Charles Grafton, Francis McCollery, Thomas Francis, Wm. and Mrs. Ackenson, Robert Bell, Jos. Barton, Edward Parker, James McDonnell, Thos. Barton, John L. Adams, W. Barkesby, wife, and two children, Jos. H. Bampley, John Taylor and wife, John R. Sells, S. McGee, Wm. Jas. White, L. Floyd, William Thomson, Robert Kerr, with 11 more at Halifax, whose names have not been ascertained.

ROWING CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The St. John's boatmen, known as the Paris Crew have accepted the challenge of the English champion Tyne Crew, to row on the Hudson or Connecticut River, for $5,000 a side, in July.

COAL COMPANIES.

The Consolidation and Cumberland Coal Companies have been consolidated.

STRIKE OF [illegible] EXPECTED.

The brick-layers of Brooklyn have resolved to pay bricklayers only $4 per day from March 1. A strike is anticipated.

KILLED AND INJURED.

By the breaking of a rope, yesterday afternoon, five workmen were thrown to the ground from St. Thomas Church building, Fifth avenue. Henry Robinson was killed, James Miller had his skull fractured, and the others were slightly injured.

Mr. D. B. Eaton, the lawyer assaulted by unknown parties, near his residence, on the 12th inst., still continues to improve. There is now no reason to fear any dangerous result, and his physicians express the opinion that, while he is recovered he will suffer no ill effects from the injuries inflicted.

A CHECK ON THE ERIE RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.

[illegible] the Erie Railway Company has been enjoined at the suit of the preferred stockholders from recognizing certificates bearing the tax stamp of the English speculators who have bought them, [illegible] the purpose of putting the line under the control of the New York Central.

THE COSTA RICA RAILROAD.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says the Costa Rican Government has annulled the contract made with an American company, for the construction of a railroad across the country to the Pacific coast, the terms not having been complied with by the American company, and the road contract is given to other parties, principally New York men, General John C. Fremont having been President of the company.

SPECIE.

A large quantity of specie is being shipped hence to Europe.

THE COLORADO AND HER CREW.

The screw frigate Colorado has received most of her complement of men. There are now on board her, about fifty men. When the Colorado is ready for sea there will be nearly 700 souls on board.

THE MURDERER CHAMBERS NOT A FENIAN.

The representatives of all the Fenian circles in New York, Brooklyn, and their vicinity have authorized the publication of a statement that the man Chambers, who murdered Voorhees in Brooklyn, is not known to be a member of any Fenian organization.

OTTAWA.

The Murphy Murder Trial Results in a Verdict of Manslaughter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

The trial of Stephen Murphy, for the murder of his wife, was brought to a conclusion to-day, having occupied only three days. The evidence adduced on the part of the defence was merely in reference to the general character of the prisoner. There are probably few men who, among their fellow-citizens, have borne a character so excellent as Murphy. The argument of Mr. Blanchard, the prosecuting attorney, and of Messrs. Gray and Hough, for the defence, were neat and concise, neither of them seeming to think it necessary to make lengthy speeches. On the one hand it was thought that manslaughter was the highest crime that could be fixed upon the prisoner, and on the other hand, his counsel held that if he could escape thus, it would be all they could expect. The jury retired at 3 o'clock, and [illegible] at a little past 4, and announced a verdict of manslaughter, with imprisonment for seven years.

The general appearance of the prisoner during the trial was such as created sympathy for him. During the testimony concerning his general good character, and his good behavior while in jail, he was affected to tears; but, on the whole, bore up under the trial manfully, without presenting any of that doggedness which characterizes hardened criminals.

MINNESOTA.

Arrival of Canadians from the Red River—A Winter Walk Through a Wilderness.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23.

Brown Wallace and Rolland McDonald, two Canadians, who were at Fort Garry at the time Riel imprisoned so many Canadians, several weeks since, arrived here to-day. In order to escape the wrath of Riel, these men started on snow-shoes for Fort William, on Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, whence they made their way, always on foot, to Duluth; from thence by stage and railroad. Many inquiries have been received from their friends in Canada as to their safety. Their emergency from exile, by this peculiar route, most of which is a howling wilderness, and at this season, is somewhat remarkable.

Bishop Tache, of Saint Boniface, arrived here last night, on his way to Red River.

IOWA.

Death of a State Senator—Special Election—Meeting of a State Medical Society—Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, February 23.

R. B. Clarke, Senator from the district composed of counties of Butler, Bremer, and Grundy, having died on the 17th inst., the Governor has issued a proclamation for a special election to elect his successor, on the 14th of March.

The State Eclectic Medical Society met here this morning. The day was occupied in the delivery of the annual address by the President, W. Noble worth, in the discussion of business matters, and the election of officers for the ensuing year. Officers elect are as follows: President, J. R. Duncan; Vice Presidents, F. B. [illegible], A. R. Overman; Secretary, A. H. Lindley; Treasurer, W. Molesworth.

CAIRO.

The Emma No. 3 Disaster—Additional Names of Lost.

CAIRO, Feb. 23.—Captain Maratta, arrived from the Emma No. 3 states positively that over 10 lives were lost. He adds to the list of lost the names of Mrs. Bowles and niece, of New Orleans, and Miss MacNabe, of Chicago.

CAIRO.

Result of the Municipal Election.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23.—The municipal election, yesterday, was somewhat extraordinary. Politics were entirely ignored [illegible] [illegible] and Republicans, for Democrats. [illegible] Seven candidates were made, and all the Republicans [illegible] [illegible] (the City Attorney [illegible]) Democrats, [illegible] The following officers were elected: Thomas Wilson, Mayor; John Brown, City [illegible]; John H. [illegible], City Attorney; James B. Taylor, Treasurer; [illegible]

MORRIS.

A Man Horribly Mangled by Machinery.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 23.—A sad accident occurred here this morning at Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] in attempting to oil the governor while the machinery of the mill was in motion, he [illegible] [illegible] and down into the wheel [illegible] [illegible] the machinery could be stopped.

The Mobile Municipal Imbroglio Settled.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 23.—Mayor Prince, of Mobile, to-day applied to the Supreme Court for a [illegible] [illegible] the Legislature passed on by the Court. The Judges refused the writ, the effect of which is to sustain Harrington Mayor over Prince.

FOREIGN.

Death of Anson Burlingame at St. Petersburg.

Austrian Opposition to Papal Pretensions.

The Prince of Wales' Testimony in the Mordaunt Divorce Case.

Great Britain.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Commons, to-day, the Life Insurance Companies bill was introduced and discussed.

In the House of Lords the proceedings were unimportant.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

In the Mordaunt divorce case, to-day, the Prince of Wales, some of whose letters to Lady Mordaunt have been published, was called to the witness stand. Lord Penzance pointed out that no witness was to make to any question an answer which would admit that he had been guilty of adultery. The Prince testified that he had been acquainted with Lady Mordaunt previous to her marriage; made her a wedding present before the marriage. She had visited the Princess at Marlborough House. She had visited the theatre in company with the Prince and Princess. He saw her often in 1866 and 1867. He had frequently met Sir Charles with Lady Mordaunt. In June, 1867, he met Sir Charles at a pigeon match, on which occasion Lady Mordaunt scored for both sides, and he spoke to her in the course of the match. The Prince admitted that he occasionally used Hansom cabs. He solemnly asserted that there never had been any improper or criminal intercourse between himself and Lady Mordaunt. This declaration was received by the great crowd of spectators with cheers, which the court endeavored to repress, but which renewed. The bench expressed much loyal indignation at the publication by public journals of the letters of the Prince to Lady Mordaunt.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The commercial treaty between Austria and Great Britain has been ratified by both governments.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The contract for the new line of steamships from Sydney, New South Wales, to San Francisco, has been signed. Steamers will touch at Honolulu both ways.

MARINE.

Arrived out: Tripoli, from New York, and Austrian, from Portland.

France.

A BIG PROJECT.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A despatch from Vienna says the Austrian Government, if the co-operation of Napoleon can be first secured, proposes to convoke the Catholic powers in order to oppose the papal pretensions.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

There was a brilliant and crowded reception at the residence of Minister Washburne last evening, in honor of Washington's birthday.

NOTE TO THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT RELATIVE TO THE TREATY OF PRAGUE.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—It is asserted that France has sent a note to Berlin relative to the treaty of Prague.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER MAN SENTENCED.

The proprietor of the *Marseillaise* has been sentenced to prison and fined 1,000 francs.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S RECEPTION.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The reception given by Minister Washburne last night was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, and was a brilliant affair.

DON CARLOS TRAVELLING IN DISGUISE.

Don Carlos, of Spain, while travelling through France with an Austrian passport, under the name of the Marquis of Alcantara, was arrested at Lyons by the civil authorities. He was reminded that he could reside only in the North of France, and if he violated that condition he must leave the country. The Prince then proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied by an escort as far as the frontier. Previous to his arrest, he met the Duke of Modena at Lyons and completed all his arrangements for going to Spain and raising another insurrection.

Russia.

DEATH OF BURLINGAME.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Minister Burlingame died yesterday, at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A St. Petersburg despatch says Anson Burlingame died at St. Petersburg this morning, of congestion of the lungs, after four days' illness.

Spain.

DEMONSTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN AT MADRID.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—A peaceful demonstration was made here to-day by the working people out of employment. Thousands of them gathered in front of the Ministry of Public Works and demanded work. Similar demonstrations are announced for to-morrow.

Italy.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

ROME, Feb. 23.—In the Œcumenical Council the discussion on the catechism has terminated. Seven fathers delivered speeches, and motions of six others were printed and distributed.

The journals promulgate a Papal decree, the purpose of which is to hasten the discussions of the council.

Austria.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION—SPEECH OF BARON BEUST.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The birthday of Washington was splendidly celebrated in this city last evening, by a banquet given by Jay, the American Minister. A great many celebrities were present, including Baron Von Beust, Prime Minister of Austria. Jay toasted the Emperor, sovereign, and Baron Von Beust replied in the English language. He used the close and undisturbed relations between the United States and Austria was a matter of congratulation. "Union and freedom" was the motto of both countries. Union alone promoted progress, and freedom alone gave peace. In concluding, he gave as a sentiment, "The memory of George Washington, the champion of freedom and peace."

Portugal.

BAND OF INSURGENTS DISPERSED.

LISBON, Feb. 22.—The band of Miguelistas, at Magador, has been defeated and dispersed by the troops, who took 27 prisoners.

West Indies.

THE SPANISH PARTIES IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The recent trustworthy correspondence from Cuba states that the Casino Espagnol has of late become solely a social club. All the functions of the society have been delegated to a Central Junta, composed of Señors Zulueta, Baro, Phanesy, and Idolongo, at whose head is named Calco as President. This movement is understood to signify that the party opposed to autonomy have retired routed from the field, and that the other division of Spaniards, who favor the semi-independence of the island, under the protection of Spain, have carried the day. The latter were severely denounced by Casanova, Duran, and other leaders.

ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

Late accounts show that the commissioners sent by Marmal to Jamaica, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions, were eminently successful.

ASSASSINATIONS CONTEMPLATED.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The Captain General authorizes the following statement to be made in official journals:

Information has come into the hands of the government confirming the suspicions which have long been entertained. It is known that agents of the La Barantes, or Cubans who are not fighting in the field, but are in other ways working against Spain, have ordered their men to join the volunteer battalion here, and under cover of the uniform to perpetrate a series of assassinations on foreigners with the object of embroiling the government with foreign powers. The assassination of Greenwald was part of the programme. The government expects loyal volunteers to aid in exposing all traitors of this class.

Acting Consul General Hall received two weeks ago an anonymous letter warning him that he was in danger of assassination. He notified the Captain General and paid no further attention to it. The following day three natives of Havana, who were suspected of connection with the proposed assassination, left for New Orleans.

OHIO.

A Thieving Postmaster Arrested—A Belligerent Mississippian in Custody—Committee to Visit Washington in the Interest of the Port of Entry Bill—Suspected Poisoning Case.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—Jacob Peters, Postmaster at Arcadia, Ohio, was arrested at the instance of Special Agent Baldwin, and brought before United States Commissioner White to-day. Peters is charged with rifling a registered letter of $60. Upon examination he was held in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the May term of the United States District Court.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—G. N. Wilson, of the Pontotoc [illegible] of Oxford, Miss., while intoxicated this afternoon, threatened to shoot a barkeeper at the Burnet House if not furnished with liquor. Policeman Ritter and Van Nest undertook to arrest him, whereupon he discharged his revolver at them without effect. [illegible] [illegible] on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

A committee appointed at the recent meeting of importers to visit Washington to influence Congress to pass an acceptable port of entry bill has departed, bearing with it a petition signed by one hundred and sixty-five prominent business men, who represent a capital of over one hundred million dollars.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Morgan Reynolds, at the mill of Brown, Bonnell & Co., died very suddenly to-day. From evidence elicited at the inquest now holding, it appears that the relations between Reynolds and his wife had not been very [illegible] A divorce was talked of, and she at various times threatened to do away with him. She is strongly suspected as being the cause of his death. A *post mortem* examination is to be held.

The revivals in the different churches, which have been in progress six weeks, still continue with unabated interest. Two hundred and forty have been taken in at the Methodist Episcopal Church, over 100 at the Baptist, about 50 at the United Presbyterian, and a large number at other churches.

Fires.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—A fire at Winona last night [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] burned were [illegible] cigar store, J. B. Wilson's [illegible] Libby's feed store, Reese [illegible] Heigh[illegible] sugar store, and two other small buildings. Loss $50,000; small insurance.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—A fire on River street, this morning, destroyed the [illegible] belonging to the estate of Edward Winslow, and a part of another belonging to W. J. Gordon, occupied by [illegible] and a number of small firms. Loss unknown, but fully insured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—A fire broke out this evening, in the fourth story of the wholesale glassware store of E. P. West & Co., 91, 93, 95 and 97 Walnut street. It burned about an hour, and was confined principally to the fifth story. The building was owned by J. Boone, who loses $5,000. The two West's lose is about $25,000, covered by insurance in various companies. G. M. Morris, job printer, who occupied the two lower stories of No. 95, loses from $500 to $1,000; no insurance. The first four stories of No. 97 were occupied by W. A. Maclay, wholesale hardware and cutlery, who will lose about $10,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Ætna; $5,000 in the Cincinnati, and $4,000 in the Fireman's, the two latter of this city.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 23.

By some mistake a despatch prepared in regard to the [illegible] Legislature last night was not [illegible] Senate, this morning, had a comparatively [illegible] without doing anything, to the third of the [illegible] [illegible] to the Committee of the Whole, [illegible] [illegible] to a third reading, and [illegible]

To-day both houses were in good working [illegible] The Senate passed bills appropriating $3,000 to A. J. Turner, for Legislative Manuals, and $40,000 to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; also a few local bills.

The memorial to Congress for a division of the State into two Judicial Districts, and the creation of a Western Judicial District, was made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill changing the system of county government came up as the first special order. Senator C. G. Williams made a lengthy and able argument against returning to the Town Supervisors' system, and was followed by Senator Davis on the same side. Senator Woodman warmly advocated it. Senator Clark preferred the present system, but would vote for a change to secure his constituents. The Senate—14 to 12—refused to indefinitely postpone the bill, and then, by a tie vote, changed to 13 to 14 by Burchard's changing his vote to the negative, refused to order the bill to a third reading. There were three members absent, whose views are unknown.

The bill authorizing the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northwestern Union Railways to consolidate, and which had been made the special order for 11 o'clock, and to look afterwhich a large lobby was on hand, was ordered to a third reading—11 to 9—but a motion to suspend the rules for its passage failed—14 to 13—not two-thirds.

Considerable time was spent in Committee of the Whole, and a large number of bills ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly a communication was received from the Attorney General, in response to a resolution expressing his doubts of the policy and safety of indiscriminately loaning the trust fund to school districts for building school houses.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of State to procure from the proper officers statistics of the population, agriculture, and manufactures of this State, as shown by the census of 1870, and include it in his next report, or in a separate report to the Legislature; and requesting Minister Motley to use his influence to procure for the Historical Society a continuation of the British Patent Office reports.

[illegible] to repeal Chapter [illegible] 177, [illegible]

[illegible] appropriate $5,000 to C. S. Hamilton & Co., for extra labor and expense in raising the material for the Capitol dome from the outside; to incorporate the Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Wisconsin; to amend Chapter 28, General Laws of 1862, providing for the payment of court expenses when a change of venue is had.

Assembly bills were passed to amend section 1, Chapter 179, Laws of 1862, so as to more effectually prevent the sale of liquor to Indians; providing that, after foreclosure, the other property shall be liable to satisfy the mortgage; to pay the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly $[illegible] a day, and several others.

The proposed amendment to the constitution [illegible] for electing Senators of the [illegible] on the [illegible] Tuesday of October, [illegible] the disposal of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] House of [illegible] to-day, a bill to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] by Mr. Mills, as for [illegible] railroads, by Mr. [illegible] [illegible] of county aid [illegible] two-thirds vote; by Mr. Green, amending the law regulating insurance companies, and, on his motion, the rules were suspended and bill passed; by Mr. McGovern, for the relief of Kangas County, for money stolen from a safe.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill legalizing the incorporation of Iowa County. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. Warner called up the bill legalizing the acts of the Baptist Church at Jourdan's Grove, Lynn County. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. Lee called up the Senate bill giving more power to corporate cities in collection of delinquent taxes and assessments on account of street and sidewalk tax, and moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its passage.

Mr. Harrison asked that the bill legalizing the organization of school districts of Dallas and Harrison Counties be taken up. Carried and bill passed.

Mr. Hart called up the bill amending law relative to slander, making it more stringent, and moved that the rules be suspended. Carried, and the bill put upon its passage, and lost—yeas, 31; nays, [illegible]

Mr. Dudley moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Dumont moved to table. Carried, and bill tabled.

Mr. De Graff called up the bill in reference to building bridges over the Wapsipinicon River, in Jackson County, and asked the rules be suspended. Rule was suspended and bill passed.

Mr. Kendall called up the bill giving more power to counties to vote a tax to appropriate bridges, allowing the same to appropriate from $10,000 to $30,000, according to population, and moved the adoption of the substitute presented by the committee embodying the above features.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Dudley, limiting the amount of tax levy of each year, was debated at length, and lost—ayes, 32; nays, not counted. Substitute adopted.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

TEXAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 22.

At the Senatorial election to-day, Morgan C. Hamilton was chosen for two terms, the long and short, ending in 1871 and 1877. Lieutenant Governor Flanagan for the term ending 1875.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—In the State Senate to-day, while the constitutional amendment to extend suffrage to all disfranchised persons was under discussion, a proposition to separate the negro and rebel suffrage was voted down.

In the House, a concurrent resolution to memorialize Congress for the establishment of the Indian Territory of Lincoln and for Indian suffrage was adopted.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has agreed upon a bill which provides for the payment in gold of the interest on all State bonds maturing prior to February 28, 1867; also, that four hundred thousand dollars of the surplus in the Treasury shall be applied to the purchase of bonds for a sinking fund; also, that new twenty-year 6 per cent bonds, principal and interest in gold, shall be issued to be exchanged for all State bonds now outstanding at the option of the holder.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—A bill has passed the House to punish fraudulent voting at primary meetings of political parties. It is copied after the California law.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to consolidate several trust funds for educational purposes in Cincinnati, so as to establish a large university in that city.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—In the Senate, the Committee on Railroads reported back the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, together with several amendments proposed, with an expression of opinion, on the part of the majority of the committee, that the bill ought not to pass. Consideration of the bill was deferred until to-morrow.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.—The bill allowing 12 per cent interest in cases of special contract, as provided in the constitution, is now a law.

Governor Walker to-day sent a message to the Legislature, recommending the passage of a law that the person elected or appointed to office, shall, besides taking the oath prescribed in the State Constitution, also make oath that he is not disqualified by the constitution of the United States.

Reported Indian Raid on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—A despatch has been received here that a band of Indians drove a gang of men from their work on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at or near Arapahoe station. No particulars.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Receipts, [illegible] [illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

[illegible]

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—KELLY—In this city, February 23, by the Rev. J. H. Ryle, Dave S. Anderson to Emma A. Kelly, both of Chicago.

DIED.

STUART—Youngest son of James C. Stuart, aged [illegible]

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Manufacturers of the Celebrated

AMERICAN ORGAN,

Desire to call the special attention of the Musical public to their improved instruments.

[illegible]

BEST REED INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

NO SECOND-CLASS INSTRUMENTS.

They manufacture several styles of the

CONSERVATORY ORGAN,

[illegible]

The American Organ,

However, is the peculiar and exclusive achievement of this House; differing from all other instruments in construction, and surpassing all in

VOLUME, SONORITY, VARIETY, SWEETNESS, AND EXPRESSION.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL MUSICAL AUTHORITIES.

[illegible]

Twenty Years Established.

30,000 Instruments sold!—[illegible]

WAREROOMS:

TREMONT (OPPOSITE WALTHAM) STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

W. W. KIMBALL,

63 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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7—THE POPE AND THE SYRIAN PATRIARCH: A Violent Scene.
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11—NEW PUBLICATIONS: History of American Socialisms—Guyot's Geographies for Schools—Legends of the Western Ireland—Man and Woman; [illegible] the New York Press—Miscellaneous—Madame Elizabeth.
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29—MARKET REPORTS: Full Review of the Chicago Markets. Latest Markets, by Telegraph, of all Commercial Points.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the produce classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal [illegible]

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS.

Spring Styles for Gentlemen just received.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters, 115 LAKE-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

AVOID

Chicago and Cook County Taxes

BY GETTING A RESIDENCE AT

HIGHLAND PARK.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms by the HIGHLAND PARK BUILDING CO.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent. Office, 134 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN FARMS.

145 ACRES—Two good houses, abundant barn room, [illegible] rods from depot, church, school and store, one-half mile river front, [illegible] bearing fruit trees, one hour from Chicago, near Riverside and Hinsdale, suitable for subdivision, and excellent for farming purposes; only $100 per acre. Also, "The Model Stock and Grain Farm of DuPage County," [illegible] miles from same depot, excellent buildings, [illegible] Inquire at L. A. COOK'S Stationery Store, 84 LaSalle-st., for a few days.

FOR SALE

Residence and 60 to 320 feet at Lake View. Will exchange. Also, large farm to exchange. SIDNEY W. SEA, 189 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

The undersigned will receive offers from owners of lots in or in the vicinity of Chicago of a site for a new House, lots located in the vicinity of Fourth and Sebor-st. Bids will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Court House, until the 24th of February, 1870, and will be submitted to the Council [illegible] Severe GEO. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

NEW MUSIC.

THE TRIUMPH!

BY GEO. F. ROOT.

Price $1.50, or $13.50 a Dozen.

The extraordinary demand for this popular Singing Book [illegible] [illegible] ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington-st., Chicago. Wholesale Agents for the Mason & Hamlin [illegible] and the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs.

FLOUR.

DELIVERED AND WARRANTED.

$5.00 Per Barrel.

Best Spring Wheat Flour for Family Use. BALDWIN & STONE, 73 Kinzie-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

The Regular Annual Convocation of ILLINOIS COUNCIL, No. 8, R. & S. M., [illegible] will be held at the Masonic Temple this (THURSDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. By order of the T. I. G. M. JAMES E. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of THOS. J. TURNER LODGE, No. 409, will be held at Blaney Hall, in Dearborn, this (THURSDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. M. Degree. [illegible] A. J. LEWIS, Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOVER'S NEW GUIDE,

Containing Model Love Letters, Art of Fascinating, Wonderful Secrets for both Sexes, [illegible] CLARK & CO., Publishers, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of SMITH & COOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Feb. 21, 1870. J. C. SMITH. L. S. COOK.

MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living, as the majority of people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be expected that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food, or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered, and refuses to act, the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individual persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. [illegible]

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA WEED TONIC [illegible]

[illegible]

PATENT OIL CAN.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION!

Barnes' Non-Explosive Kerosene Oil Can.



TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

BOOTH, WEBSTER & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

SPRING, 1870.

Japanese Poplins, Lenos, Challis, Fancy Ginghams.

The Silver Shield Brand of Double Warp

BLACK ALPACAS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"Turner's" Silver Crest

PURE MOHAIRS.

Linen Coatings, Ducks, Italians, &c.

134 & 136 DUANE-ST., NEW YORK.

SAPOLIO.

MRS. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' [illegible] 211 Washington-st., N. Y.



SAPOLIO THE BEST THING OUT.

For Cleaning Windows (without water); removing Stains from Marble and Paint; Polishing Knives (no scratching); Washing Dishes; scrubbing Floors, Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.; Polishing Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper and Steel Wares; Removing Gums, Oil, Rust and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores.

FOR SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO-DAY, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at the corner of [illegible], I will sell AT RETAIL every article in the

"FARMER'S HOTEL,"

INCLUDING

Beds, Crockery, Furniture, &c.

Also, the entire stock and fixtures of the SALOON and the GROCERY STORE [illegible]

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

In store and for sale in lots to suit. O. S. HUTCHINS & CO., No. 165 South Water-st.

DENTISTRY.

PRICES FOR DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

FARWELL, ELLSWORTH & CO., [illegible]

THE NATIONAL HAND-IN-HAND ASSOCIATION.

THE NATIONAL

Hand-in-Hand Association.

DIRECTORS: ELI BATES, C. R. FIELD, E. V. ROBBINS, O. H. HORTON, GEO. C. LYON, IRA HOLMES.



DIRECTORS: PHILIP WADSWORTH, CHRISTIAN WAHL, GEO. W. GAGE, S. P. FARRINGTON, J. H. HOLLISTER, M. D., JOHN E. FRY.

CHICAGO, ILL., 114 LA SALLE-ST.

PRESIDENT, E. V. ROBBINS. SECRETARY, JOHN E. FRY. GENERAL AGENTS, BUFFINGTON & FRY. VICE PRESIDENT, CHRISTIAN WAHL. TREASURER, IRA HOLMES.

The attention of the public is called to this Association, [illegible] LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE WITH AGENTS [illegible]

BANK LOCKS.

LOCK CONTROVERSY!

OFFICE HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1870.

JAMES SARGENT, Sir:

We notice, in the papers of this date, that you accept our proposition to operate upon our [illegible] [illegible]

Respectfully,

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY.

LOCK CONTROVERSY CONTINUED.

Another Challenge TO SARGENT.

OFFICE HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1870.

JAMES SARGENT, Sir:

To convince the public and yourself that we are not yet satisfied as to the Lock question, we challenge you to test the merits of the [illegible] "NOVELTY BANK LOCK." We will place the lock in any public or private place, and will open it to you within [illegible] [illegible]

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1870.

JOSEPH L. HALL,

SIR: You notified me to-day by note, and through the daily papers, that I have accepted your proposition to operate upon your Victor Bank Lock, and say you are pleased to see I am willing to bring the matter to a test, and you propose to have your lock on the safe made for the National Bank of Commerce, behind which you will place the sum of $1,000. I have deposited $1,000 in the First National Bank of this city, as the subjoined receipt will show. You say you will accept my proposition, but you have not put up your $1,000 on the above-named locks. Now, if you mean business, why did you not put up your money, instead of going to the First National Bank and learning from them I had no lock in use on their safe or vault doors, and would not have for two or three weeks, until Herring & Co. complete a new vault door, on which they are to place one of my locks. Now, if you wish to bring this thing to a trial, take some one of my Locks now on Banks here. I understood, some days ago, if I [illegible] accepted your challenge, you intended to challenge me to pick some one of my locks not yet put on a safe. Is this fair play? We will let the public judge. There are now many bankers in this city, from all parts of the Northwest, who are using your locks and mine, waiting anxiously to know whether their locks are pickable or not, and they want no boys' play at their expense. And now, sir, as you have named, in yours of the 21st inst., the lock on the National Bank of Commerce Safe, made by you, I shall try them, whether you will put up your promised $1,000 or not; and I will make you a present if you will pick either of my four Bank Locks on the Diebold & Kienzle Safe, in the vault of the National Bank of Commerce, or the two locks on the safe in the Fourth National Bank, or the three locks on a safe in the Illinois State Saving Institution, within thirty hours, and won't ask you to run any risk, only your time, in failing to pick my locks; or if you are particularly anxious to try a lock on the First National Bank, to bring this picking to a close, I will get Herring & Co. to adjust the lock they now have and intended for the new vault door, to the old vault door, now in use by the First National Bank, which will take but one or two days, and I will give you the $1,000 to pick it within thirty hours. Respectfully yours,

JAMES SARGENT.

[Copy.]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1870.

Received of James Sargent $1,000, to be paid to any person who may pick his Bank Lock according to his published challenge of Feb. 23, 1870. If the trial is not commenced within three days, the money to be returned to him.

(Signed) L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Whereas, George M. Rollins has advertised me in the Tribune of the 21st inst. as having left his bed and board, and that he will pay no debts of my contracting, I do certify that I had sufficient cause, [illegible] [illegible] EMMA C. ROLLINS.

BOOKKEEPING.

Parties wishing the services of a first-class bookkeeper to write up or balance their books, [illegible] by addressing BOOKKEEPER, P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED.

Cooperage Wanted.

From 20 M. to 1,000 M. Tierce Stock. Proposals will be received until [illegible] for the above, delivered in Chicago at [illegible]

BANKING.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to Check, allow interest on [illegible]

BUCKINGHAM & BROWN,

BANKERS.

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 6 Wall-st., New York. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN BROILER.



THE

AMERICAN BROILER.

[illegible]

The Principles Involved in the Perfect Broiling of Meats.

[illegible]

PALATABLE AND NUTRITIOUS

[illegible]

Smoke and Smell of Burning Grease

[illegible]

PRICE, $3.00.

For sale, at wholesale only, by

FRANK STURGES & CO.,

Importers of Tin Plate and Metals, Manufacturers of Tinned, Stamped and Japanned Ware.

199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

RENTS.

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.,

Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

TO RENT.

Two or three Lofts over Hovey & Co.'s Store.

Inquire at 97 [illegible]

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Traveler's Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

[illegible]

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WEST SIDE LIBRARY.

Annual Membership, $5.00. NEW BOOKS and MAGAZINES [illegible]

TWO MONTHS FREE

TO THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBE NOW.

JOHN R. ALDEN & CO., [illegible] West Madison-st.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

[illegible]

DRUGGISTS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

Importers & Wholesale Druggists,

199 Lake and 20 Wells-st., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

PREPARED WHEAT.

FACTS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO PREPARED WHEAT CO., [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

SINGING SCHOOL.

[illegible]

HOUSE MOVING.

HOUSE MOVING

AND RAISING. [illegible]

COAL.

HOCKING COAL.

$6.50 per Ton; $3.50 per Half Ton, if paid for when ordered.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Wm. W. Strong,

[illegible]

BLACKING.

$100 REWARD

[illegible]

LOTTERY.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

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THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Indiana held their State Convention at Indianapolis on Tuesday, and adopted a very judicious platform. No more space is given to bygone issues than may justly be accorded to the triumph of the great principle of equal civil and political rights to all men, without distinction of race or color. Rejoicing in the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Republicans of Indiana "extend to the colored man a helping hand to enable him to improve and elevate his condition." This is a noble resolve and a fitting sequel to the long and desperate struggle which has resulted in ridding the country of slavery and all its adjuncts.

The platform then grapples the present and coming issues of national politics with a spirit of genuine courage and manliness. The fifth resolution, which will attract more attention and elicit more discussion than any other, is in the following words:

"5. That a reduction of taxation is demanded, both of tariff and internal taxes, till it reaches the lowest amount consistent with the credit and the necessities of the government; and that we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, believing that a proper adjustment of duties must necessarily afford the incidental protection to which any interest is entitled."

It will be remembered that all the Republican members of Congress from Indiana except one (Williams) voted for Mr. Marshall's resolution declaring that revenue, and not protection, should be the object sought in the adjustment of duties on imports. The Indianapolis Convention has affirmed this principle, and gone a step further, in declaring that the tariff, as well as internal taxation, should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the credit and necessities of the government. The platform declares that a revenue tariff will afford all the incidental protection to which any interest is entitled. This is true. A strictly revenue tariff will not afford protection to any interest whatsoever—revenue being obtained only from goods which are imported, and protection only as they are excluded. There are, doubtless, many Republicans in Indiana who believe that in practice (however it may be in theory) it will be found impossible to raise the necessary amount of revenue from customs duties without affording some protection to certain interests. And this may be the correct view. At all events, its incorrectness can only be proved by experiment. Commissioner Wells, in his schedule of a tariff constructed with a view of obtaining from the smallest number of imported articles an annual revenue of $150,000,000, included manufactures of wool, cotton, flax, hemp, paper, glass, iron, steel, lead, and tin, at an average rate of 25 per cent—the present rate being over 60 per cent. Such a tariff as this would, of course, afford protection to those interests, to the extent of the duties imposed.

The remaining resolutions of a financial character show a marked improvement and a higher grade of intelligence than some of the previous outgivings of our friends in the Hoosier State have been. They declare that all attempts at the repudiation of the principal or interest of the public debt should meet the scorn and denunciation of all honest and patriotic people. Inasmuch as the payment of bonds with greenbacks would be a repudiation of the interest on the bonds, it is plain that that heresy no longer has any vitality among the Republicans of Indiana.

The concluding resolution deserves to be printed in the largest-sized capital letters and hung over the doors of both branches of Congress. It says:

"7. That we are opposed to the donations of the public land, or the grant of subsidies, in money, to railroads or other corporations, and that we demand the reservation of the public domain for the use of actual settlers and educational purposes."

This should be made one of the cardinal features of every State and national platform. Full enough of the public domain has been handed over to private corporations. Let the remainder, narrow and sterile as it is, be kept for the homesteads of the people.

HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

The sudden death of Minister Burlingame, at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, will excite emotions of profound sorrow throughout the whole civilized world, and, we may well believe, will be more deeply lamented by the rulers and people of the vast nation whose interests he had in charge than that of any other man of the European races. Two civilizations and many nations will miss the value of the great services he had begun to render them, and which no successor, it may be feared, will soon arise prepared to complete. His prolonged life would have led, without doubt, to a fuller knowledge by other nations of the institutions, language, and life, not only of China, but of all the related nations of Eastern Asia, and to a more salutary influence over, and a more advanced commerce with them. Europe, America, and Asia all mourn that one, who had already become a citizen of them all, is withdrawn from a sphere in which his ability, integrity, and peculiar practical success had fitted him for so great usefulness.

Anson Burlingame's life seems as romantic as his mind was practical. Born of humble and poor parents, at New Berlin, Chenango County, New York, November 14, 1820, he was at his death about 49 years of age. His parents at some time removed to [illegible], Lake County, Illinois, where we believe they still reside. He is said to have spent his youth "on the frontier," and to have been engaged in civil engineering and in making treaties with the Indians. We infer that this was prior to his college course, and that the removal of his parents to [illegible], in Lake County, which was then as far as the frontier [illegible] period [illegible] of the present city (then obscure village) of Chicago. He [illegible] his subsequent life the [illegible] energy, and [illegible] by his Western education, [illegible] subsequent [illegible] commanding [illegible] a hardy, [illegible] pursuits [illegible] life could [illegible]

champion bully of South Carolina, to fight with double-barrelled rifles, loaded with ball, at thirty feet. Mr. Brooks declined, on terms as no better than mutual assassination, though he had just proved, in his cowardly assault on Sumner, that an assassination that was not mutual was quite to his taste. Mr. Burlingame had no personal wrong to avenge, but challenged the bully as an act of duty, simply to cow the blusterer, to kill him, or to die in the attempt.

It has been said that Mr. Burlingame's education was begun under the auspices of pious ladies, who hoped to develop him into a minister of another Celestial Kingdom than that he afterwards represented. However this may be, he began his higher studies at Detroit, in a small school then known as a branch of the Michigan University. Thence he went to Harvard, where he graduated, in 1846, at the age of 24 years, studied law, and began practice in Boston. In 1852 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and in the following year to the Constitutional Convention. In 1854 he entered Congress, in time to make several of the most powerful and popular speeches delivered in that body against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the usurpations of the slave power in the Kansas-Nebraska bills and the Fugitive Slave law. During the Fremont campaign he became known to the country as one of the ablest stump orators of the Republican party, and was heard by Western and Eastern audiences with equal enthusiasm. Prior to 1860 he stood, with Henry Winter Davis, Owen Lovejoy, and N. P. Banks, among the leaders of the House, and fully the peer in power of its ablest member. Perhaps no man in that body was heard with equal admiration and interest on all sides, or was more frequently pointed out as one whose future greatness and power were assured. To accept, under these circumstances, the mission to Vienna, tendered him by President Lincoln in 1861, and still more to accept a transfer thence to China, on the eve of the great revolution then impending in this country, would have been to many a fatal mistake—the resignation, in advance, of a great career. So it seemed to the admirers of Burlingame. But not so when, after a few years of service in China, he returned to America and Europe, the accredited Minister of one-third of the population of the globe to the remaining two-thirds. His position was pivotal; and though not the most elevated, was, perhaps, taking into view its promise of future unfoldings, one of the most powerful diplomatic trusts ever consigned to an ambassador. He could not have been appointed to that trust had he not obtained in an eminent degree, not by chicane or effort, but by his manifest candor, integrity, and trustworthiness, the full confidence of a most suspicious and jealous people, who, in all their acts and history, have shown a fear, amounting to childishness, of the influence of foreigners.

Appointed by the Government of the Chinese Empire as Special Ambassador to all the treaty powers, by an Imperial decree, dated November 21, 1867, he returned in this new capacity to the United States, and has since been actively engaged in perfecting the treaties in question. He has been pursued by much envious detraction, but, we believe, not a word has yet been breathed that was ever designed to sully his fame, or to express doubt of his honor. His treaty with the United States has already gone into effect, and it is under that treaty that the Chinese of California are to-day entitled to protection by our government from the insane persecutions of a portion of our citizens. Its value to us will be felt in the greater flow of immigration which will result from that security. The result of his labors in moulding the English, French, and Russian treaties has not yet transpired. While at his post in the negotiation of the latter he expired, after four days' illness, of congestion of the lungs. He leaves a widow and, we believe, several children. The sudden pall that overwhelms their happiness adds all that the loss of the most exalted earthly fortune and social success can add to a bereavement in itself at all times irreparable.

THE TAX-STEALING LAW.

The Constitutional Convention is now passing through a struggle upon the subject of the tax-stealing legislation of the last General Assembly,—one of the most important topics which can come before the body. The question comes up on the clause prohibiting the State Treasurer from acting as the agent, attorney, or representative of any city, town, or county in the payment of its local debts, principal or interest. The effect of this prohibition will be understood by reference to the infamous legislation of last winter on the subject of railroad debts. That legislation provided that any county, city, or town then owing, or which should thereafter owe, any debt contracted in aid of the construction of any railroad, upon giving notice thereof to the State Auditor and Treasurer, might require of said officers that they take official cognizance of said debts, and provide for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt from three sources:

1. By retaining to the credit of the county, town, or city, all taxes derived therefrom for State purposes, upon the increased valuation of the property therein over the valuation thereof in 1868.

2. By retaining to the credit of said town, city, or county, all taxes collected therein for State purposes, on the property of the railroad in aid of which such debt was contracted.

3. By such special tax upon the property of such county, town, or city, as will be necessary to make up the deficiency, if any, in the receipts from the two other sources.

The bill makes the State valuation of 1868 the maximum, from which the State can at any time hereafter take taxes for State purposes (except school fund and two-mill tax) from any county owing such railroad aid debt, leaving the other counties owing no such debt to supply the deficiencies in the public revenue.

The revenue of the State is collected from a tax upon all the real and personal property within the State, according to valuation. The Auditor ascertains the amount of money needed, and, having the aggregate valuation before him, fixes a rate of tax sufficient to produce the required amount. There is now owing and subscribed by cities, towns, and counties, in aid of railroads, an aggregate debt of $20,000,000, and the amount is increasing at the rate of $500,000 per week. Estimating that it will reach $40,000,000, the annual interest thereon will be $2,400,000, which sum will have to be collected from the three sources mentioned. The two-mill tax to pay the State debt will expire after 1870, and thereafter the valuations of property for taxable purposes will be uniform and at their cash value. But under this law all taxes collected for State purposes in any city, town, or county owing a railroad debt, upon the excess over the valuation of 1868, must be applied by the State Treasurer to pay this railroad debt and the interest thereon. [illegible] under the assessment for 1869 the practical workings of this law may be seen. Take three counties, in which the assessed valuations for 1868 and 1869 were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Clair	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

The rate of tax for revenue purposes in 1869 is 8 mills. The increase in the valuation of the property in these three counties over that of 1868 is $12,237,668; and the tax thereon is $97,900. Under this law, if these counties owed any railroad debt, instead of paying this money into the State Treasury, the Treasurer would have to keep it as a separate fund, to be applied to the payment of that railroad debt. But how is the deficiency in the State revenue to be made good? There is only one mode, and that is by increasing the tax upon the property in all the other counties not owing any such debt. We have taken for illustration those counties which owe no railroad debt; but they serve to show how the law will operate. The valuation of 1868 was less than one-third the real valuation; when, after 1870, we have the full valuation, the enormity of this tax-stealing will be fully developed. Then Cook County will be paying State taxes on a valuation of 100 cents on the dollar, while Adams County will be paying like taxes on a valuation of 30 cents. As Governor Palmer said in his veto message, this law means nothing less than to compel the State to assume the whole amount of these railroad obligations of cities and towns, and to make the State officers the bankers of every community that votes away its bonds to an impecunious railway company.

That is the legislation which it is proposed in the convention shall be ratified,—covered, as it is, with all the badges of fraud, theft, injustice, and unconstitutionality, and fruitful, as it inevitably will be, of local and State bankruptcy. Already it is threatened at Springfield that, unless the convention quietly submit to this legislation, and give it the sanction of having the State officers become the fiscal agents of four or five hundred counties, cities, and towns, to pay their debts out of the State Treasury, the constitution will be voted down by those interested in stealing the public taxes. Threats are not the weapons of men strong in the honesty of their cause. It does not rest with any body of men to say that the people of Illinois shall not have a new constitution unless it sanction the most unprincipled scheme of dishonesty that ever disgraced a statute book; and, if it does come to that point, then let us have the old constitution, which peremptorily forbids any inequality in taxation, or the creation of any new liability by the State for any purpose without the previous consent of the whole people.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

There are several bills before Congress having for their object the amendment of the naturalization laws. No one of these bills proposes to extend the term of probation or of previous residence of the alien before admitting him to citizenship; but they all seek to protect naturalization from the frauds which are practised every year, and of which, in the end, the aliens are the principal victims. The New York *World*, looking at this thing from a partisan standpoint, assails every measure of this kind as an effort to prevent foreign-born residents from voting, and warns Congress that the several States may defeat the reforms by admitting aliens to vote without naturalization. The right of each State to enlarge its suffrage so as to include aliens is not questioned; but it is not the end of naturalization to secure the right of suffrage. It is true that under the Fifteenth Amendment all [illegible] may vote, [illegible] naturalization thus confers the right to vote; but fraudulent naturalization does not make a man a citizen, any more than a forged deed conveys property. The value of naturalization depends upon its validity, and a man holding a forged or bogus certificate of naturalization is not thereby made a citizen. It may accomplish a temporary fraud to issue bogus naturalization papers to ignorant men, and thereby induce them to swear that they are citizens; but the perjury and the infamy of the affiant and of those inducing him to take the oath are in no way diminished because he holds, for the time being, a certificate which he knows to be fraudulent. Any law which will render it more difficult to corrupt men, and thus lead them into perjury, will be an act of mercy to the alien, fully as much so as the laws which protect the immigrant from the thieves and runners who meet him at his landing. In some of the new States, where the population is largely composed of foreigners, and where the majority of the land is held by the new-comers, it has been thought advisable to admit these aliens to the right of suffrage pending their application for citizenship. Such was the rule in Illinois until 1848, when citizenship was established as a requisite in the voter. So it will be in all the other States in time; and no class of citizens will acquiesce in the change more cheerfully than those who have honestly and faithfully complied with the naturalization laws.

The naturalization of a husband works the naturalization of the alien wife, and entitles her, as well as himself, to the rights of citizenship. In many States aliens are under serious legal disabilities in the matter of holding property and in the matter of inheritance. A bogus naturalization certificate, not having the effect of making the man a citizen, does not remove these disabilities from the husband, wife, or foreign-born children. They remain aliens forever. It is, therefore, a cruel fraud upon these aliens to deceive them by these fraudulent papers, one effect of which is to prevent them becoming lawfully naturalized. Like certificates of fraudulent divorces, these bogus certificates of naturalization will in time be wholly repudiated by all the courts, and other and satisfactory proof of citizenship will be required. A fraudulent vote is equal to the denial of a vote to a lawful voter, and every naturalized citizen is as deeply interested in excluding aliens from the polls as anyone else. All classes of lawful voters, in all parts of the country, will gratefully welcome any law which, while affording the freest opportunities for lawful naturalization, will put an end to the frauds which have disgraced even the tactics of Tammany Hall during the last ten years.

MR. CULLOM'S SPEECH.

We publish this morning Mr. Cullom's speech on the bill reported by himself for the better government of Utah Territory. The bill is certainly stringent, but not more so than it must be, if it is intended to enforce the law against polygamy. The real question before Congress and the country is not whether the Cullom bill ought to pass, but whether polygamy shall be prohibited in the Territories of the United States or not, and whether the law now on the statute book shall be enforced or otherwise.

We have always doubted the expediency and wisdom of any law which should aim to break up existing families, however obnoxious their organization and example may be. The Cullom bill proposes to do this, and, in that respect, should, we think, be amended. Let the law as regards the past simply recognize the fact that among any number of so-called wives only the first one is a wife, all others being paramours, and then leave them to settle the matter among themselves. But, as to the future, let the penalties and the means of enforcing them be as stringent and abundant as possible. It is a debt which the United States owes to modern civilization to prevent this filthy institution from growing any larger.

A writer in the *Post* of last evening, referring to what he calls the attacks of THE TRIBUNE on life insurance companies, says:

"The representatives of some of our life companies found it necessary to repel these attacks, and correct misrepresentations; but it was only through its expensive advertising columns that THE TRIBUNE'S editorial misstatements could be corrected."

The truth about this matter is that the "representatives of some of our life insurance companies" brought a long article to us, which we published cheerfully and without any charge, as they very well know. When they wanted the *same* article republished in our columns, a few days later, we told them that the second insertion must be at their own expense, and not at ours. These facts can be verified if anybody deems it of sufficient importance to pursue the investigation.

United States bonds of the denomination known as 6's of 1881 sold, yesterday, at 117¾. Gold sold at the same figure, 117¾. Thus, for the first time since the outbreak of the war, the six per cent bonds of the government, having eleven years to run, stood at par. It is not improbable that the [illegible] these securities will continue. Whenever they shall have risen above par it will be practicable for the government to make a profit by selling a new bond of this or some other denomination, and with the proceeds buy up the 5-20's, which are below par. Buying up the 5-20's would soon advance them to par, and then, for the first time, would it be practicable to negotiate a loan at a lower rate of interest than six per cent.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Rockford *Gazette* says: "There were gathered at the house of Mr. Joel Andrus, in Harlem, on Monday last, six sons, eight daughters, seven sons-in-law, one daughter-in-law, fifteen grandchildren, and one great grandchild of Mr. F. Atwood, of Owen, in this county. It was on the occasion of the [illegible] anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, both of whom were present. Of all this large family, not one is addicted to the use of tobacco, or drinks intoxicating liquors of any kind."

Mrs. Phelps, who was shot in the head by her husband, at Lincoln, a few days ago,—he subsequently killing himself—is still alive. She says that he borrowed a shot-gun about two weeks ago, loaded it, and was aiming it at her head, through the window [illegible] but she, looking up, saw him, and fell on the floor screaming. He came to her and tried to pacify her by telling her he was only in fun. She then went home to her parents, and stated that she would not live with him, for she was always in fear of losing her life.

On Monday a fire broke out in Turner's restaurant, in Mason City, and, before its progress could be stayed, thirteen buildings were destroyed—all that were in the block bounded north by Chestnut street, east by Main street, south by Elm street, and west by an alley. The loss is estimated at $18,000.

INDIANA.

A Lafayette man has been winding a clock daily for twenty years, without discovering that it was an eight-day clock.

A man at Fort Wayne [illegible] other day, "because [illegible] might not be so cheap again for some time to come."

Dr. J. M. Mendenhall, for many years a leading citizen of Eastern Indiana, and until recently President of the Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, died suddenly at Richmond on Saturday.

Mr. J. H. Cunningham, civil engineer, reports to Professor Cox, State Geologist, the discovery of beds of sandstone in Clay County, on North and South Otter Creeks, equal for glass-making purposes to any heretofore discovered on the line of the Vincennes Railroad.

The Marshall *Messenger* says:

"Mr. Cookright, Collector of Douglass Township, called on us Tuesday, and the first words he said were—'Seeing is believing,' and handed us a piece of gold ore taken from the Big Creek gold diggings, in Harrison County, which [illegible] the weight of $1. It was submitted to a critical examination by Mr. Keeler, druggist, and pronounced pure gold of a fine quality. It was taken out by Mr. Burns. And while we are writing, Esquire Lycan is in the office, who has seen a fair test of the matter, and says there is no mistake about gold being found. Mr. Howell, a man of veracity, is now in the office directing us to say that the specimen which he handed us was washed from the dirt himself, having procured the dirt four inches from the surface in the bottom of the creek. What he has with him is as pure gold as was ever found in California. He says he did not wash a peck of dirt that had not more or less gold in it. Mr. Howell is a man to be believed in every particular. That there is gold there is no question; but, owing to the cold and frozen ground, it cannot be fully developed till warmer weather."

WISCONSIN.

A. B. Larabee was accused of having murdered James Gibbs, in one of the northeastern counties of Wisconsin, in June, 1868; and was arrested and indicted for the commission of the murder. About the same time, the widow of Gibbs commenced a civil action against Larrabee for the damage she suffered in the murder of her husband. The civil action came on for trial last December, and the widow recovered a verdict against the alleged murderer for $1,000. Recently, the trial on the indictment for murder took place, and the accused was acquitted. The question now arises: How are the results of the two trials to be reconciled?

MINNESOTA.

During the dedication of a church at Summerville a man broke his neck in a horse-race, and another was shot for insulting a woman. [illegible]

The St. Cloud *Times* learns [illegible] about 100,000,000 [illegible] pineries of the Rum [illegible] the upper Mississippi—much the greater [illegible] the latter section. This is equal to [illegible] cut last winter, and there are besides about 30,000,000 feet of last year's logs on hand.

An unhappy marriage, three years ago, resulted in the separation of a man named Blackstter and his wife, they having lived together for three months after their union. The man took up his abode at Watertown, Minnesota. Last Saturday he resolved to go to Litchfield, where his wife was living, to attempt a reconciliation. The meeting was pleasant, and their differences appeared to be forgotten; but on Monday morning the affair came to a sad end. Before Blackstter had risen, Mrs. B. came to his bedside and kindly bade him sleep, telling him that his breakfast would soon be ready. He was soon wrapped in slumber, when she snapped a revolver at him, missing fire. She made a second attempt, and the ball entered her husband's skull, just behind the ear. The woman ran from the room, exclaiming, "I have shot him! I have shot him!" The victim was found in a dying condition, and beyond recovery. It is claimed by some that Mrs. B. was justified in her action on account of some "intricate relations" with him.

MISSOURI.

The St. Joseph *Union* of February 20 says:

"On Friday afternoon S. N. Sheridan, Jr., and Robert Craig, two little fellows scarcely out of their pinafores, started for school as usual. They did not return at the accustomed hour, and on inquiry of their schoolmates their parents were surprised to learn that their seats had been vacant that afternoon. Search was at once instituted, and continued through the night, but without success. No tidings of their whereabouts could be obtained. Yesterday afternoon young Sheridan, with ears, nose, fingers, and other portions of his anatomy badly frozen, gladly entered the paternal mansion, and, after being thawed out, was swathed in bandages and put to bed. His partner fared likewise, though he was afraid at first to go home, anticipating a richly deserved flogging. It appears that the boys, instead of going to school, concluded to see the world. With this object in view they bought two pounds of cheese and one pound of crackers, and started out, determined never to return. Taking the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, they trudged gaily on to Boston, ten miles out, when night overtook them. A friendly water tank offered shelter, and they spent a comparatively comfortable night. But the cold winds yesterday morning quickly chilled all their nonsensical and romantic ideas. Cheese and crackers were gone, and their toes were cold. Very naturally they thought of home, and decided to get there as soon as possible. A farmer's wagon offered a seat, and after dinner they returned, more dead than alive. The Craig boy has tried the same game once or twice before, and this time induced young Sheridan to join him. The latter is a novice in the business, and his first experience will undoubtedly cure him of any morbid tendency in this direction. Craig was the worst punished, as he started off without his coat, the day being warm."

The St. Joseph *Gazette* of Feb. 22 says:

"The mule has always been noted for his profound sagacity, but we yesterday heard of an instance that completely overshadows any 'mule case' yet reported in the papers. The mules attached to one of the cars of the street railway had always been in the habit of stopping at the stable on Eighth street for their feed, every evening at half-past 5 o'clock, railroad time. On Saturday evening the car reached the stable at half-past 5, when one of the animals attached to it stopped, and manifested a decided intention to go into the stable. The driver used the whip vigorously, but without avail. The only evidence of life it brought forth from the perverse animal was the elevation of its heels in close proximity to his head. Coaxing was then resorted to [illegible] has not been called, immediately started off on a lively trot for the end of the track. He reached the stable on his return trip, at just four o'clock."

OHIO.

There are now Woman Suffrage Associations at the following places in Ohio: Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Springfield, Yellow Springs, Xenia, Cadiz, Troy, Cleveland, Ashtabula, Willoughby, Jefferson, Painesville, Norwalk, Elyria, Mastersville, Tontogany, Northfield, and Marysville.

In Cincinnati, a baby was left at a rich man's door, the other night, with a note saying: "Having heard you spoken very highly of, and also that you are extravagantly fond of babies, I have brought you this treasure."

The Ohio *Patriot* tells of a widow of blooming [illegible] calling at the probate office there to get a license, saying that her husband that was to be was so bashful. She gave his age at 18.

A drunken drayman drove with a load of hams twenty-one times about a block in Cincinnati, one day last week, imagining that he was making a straight trip to market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] women have asked permission to appear unveiled in public.

Richmond has a Temperance Society called "Jonadabs."

A Rhode Islander who kills a partridge during the next twenty years, will have to pay a fine.

There will be held a convention of "Amateur Editors and Writers" at Newark, New Jersey, on the 2d of next month.

Less than six years ago, ninety-five citizens of Portland, Me., signed a testimonial to a clergyman about to remove to another city. Already its author, Hon. Wm. Willis, and twenty-four others of the ninety-five signers, have died.

A New Orleans man has convicted his wife of perjury, in denying, before a court, that she had ever been married to him. She says she never thought her husband fool enough to go to work to prove it.

The Ames Company, at Chicopee, is filling a contract for a peculiar adjustable horse shoe—the invention of a Baltimorean—which is made to be taken off at night or when the horse is not being used, and put on as readily when wanted as a pair of boots. The corks of the shoes are also adjustable, and new ones can be fitted when one set is worn out.

Says the Harrison (Texas) *Flag*: "The flow of immigration into Texas does not abate in the least. Every steamboat up Red River is crowded with people who are coming to Texas, while the numbers who have taken the overland route cannot be estimated. In one more year our State will be nearly 'filled up.'"

An enthusiastic paterfamilias has petitioned the French Senate to invest the fathers of the greatest number of children with some new decoration, and to subject the entire fraternity of bachelors to a special tax, rising in amount according to their age.

A foolish girl in Chester, Vt., died a few days ago from the fashion of tight lacing. To such a fearful extent had this been indulged in, that the ribs were found lapped over one another, and the breast-bone was pressed over one lung so that she had entirely lost its use. For several months previous to her death the victim had been obliged to sleep with corsets on and tightened to the last notch, for the loosening gave such pain in the internal expansion that she could not bear it.

A London chemist—Dr. Andrews—has announced a discovery of the first importance, namely: That the gaseous and liquid states of matter are continuous. His experiments have chiefly been made upon carbonic acid, confined in fine glass tubes, and subjected to various pressures [illegible] carbonic acid as a perfect liquid, the transition may be accomplished as a continuous process, and that the gas and liquid are only distinct stages of a long series of continuous physical changes.

The Paris *Gaulois* states that, so far from the difficulty between the Khedive and the Sultan being at an end, the former is now collecting an army of 45,000 men on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal. On the other hand, the Grand Vizier is preparing to encounter him with [illegible] troops, wholly unprovided with modern arms. The supplies for the Egyptian army are drawn from Austria. A recent viceregal order prohibits the use of the Turkish language in the Egyptian councils, and another relieves from their functions all members of the Egyptian administration who are Turks by birth, or who, by any other title, belong to the Sultan.

A propos of women's rights is an incident related by Edward Webbe in his "Travailes," which were first published in London in 1590. Webbe was taken prisoner by the Turks in a sea fight, during a voyage from Alexandria to Leghorn, in [illegible]. Being a gunner by profession, he was, in [illegible], made master gunner of the Admiral's galley, in an expedition to the "Land of Prester John (Turkistan (?)), within 15 degrees (1,000 miles) of the Sun." In describing a battle that took place there, he says: "But it is worthy of memorie, to see how the women of ye towne did ply themselves with their weapons [illegible] could not shoot."

POLITICAL.

The franking privilege was not appreciated by the people of New Hampshire forty-five years ago. One of their Congressmen sent home a package of garden seed under his frank, and so indignant were they at the [illegible]

A Texas paper reports this [illegible]

Postmaster General [illegible] has written and [illegible] a letter in which he "approves of [illegible]"

The Bucyrus (O.) *Forum* (Democratic) says:

"The Mount Vernon *Banner* is heart of oak and sound to the core. Give us your hand, Brother Harper.

"While we are not prepared to express a preference for any particular candidate for the next Presidency—believing that it is premature to commence a discussion in regard to the claims or qualifications of any aspirant—yet, at the same time, we take this early occasion to say, most earnestly and emphatically, that under no circumstances can we be induced to support Salmon P. Chase as a Democratic candidate for President. Indeed, if a Democratic National Convention should so far betray its trust, and be guilty of the outrage of declaring him a candidate, the Mount Vernon *Democratic Banner* will never raise his name to its masthead nor speak a word in his behalf."

PERSONAL.

Kate Bateman will return to England.

General [illegible] has been elected First Director of the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company.

It is reported that Mr. Barry Sullivan has received from "a noble lady" a check for £10,000, to cover his losses at the Holborn Theatre.

The story is current abroad that Father Hyacinthe has sent in his submission to the Church, and is soon to be in Rome.

"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" is the title of Dickens' new novel, the publication of which will be commenced next month.

It is rumored that one of H. W. Beecher's sermons is to be dramatized for Fechter to play in Boston.

General Sam Houston's brother, John H., died in Washington suddenly of apoplexy on Friday, nearly 80 years of age. He had long been employed in the Treasury Department.

The [illegible] of Paris remarked on the day of Traupmann's execution: "Poor Traupmann! the political excitement of the last week has been too much for him, and to-day he has quite lost his head."

The first colored woman to enter upon the study of law in the United States is Miss Charlotte Ray, daughter of the Rev. Charles B. Ray. [illegible] has entered the Law Department of [illegible] University, Washington.

Lewis Hedrick, near [illegible] Charleston, has sixteen [illegible] children by [illegible] arrived at years of discretion, boys [illegible] Isaac Hedrick, Marshal of the village. He has been twice married, has a family of thirty-three children.

Madame Ollivier recently appeared at a ball at the Tuileries in a high-bodied dress of white muslin, or as the French fashion reporters style it, *toilette de la première communion*. It was at first erroneously supposed that the lady had a sore throat.

Mr. John Le Roy, of the Isle of Jersey, enclosed his wife's face in an iron mask, fastened at the back by a padlock, to prevent her from indulging a taste for alcoholic beverages. For a similar purpose he sometimes confined her in a cage. He seems to have been unsuccessful in his object, and was besides fined ten shillings.

The Duke of Montpensier is much disappointed with his electoral defeat at Oviedo. He had the support of the Marquis of Camps Sagrado and of another of the largest and most influential landholders in the Asturias. So certain did the Duke feel of his success that he actually secured a house in the capital to inhabit while sitting in Parliament.

Among the candidates for the vacant *fauteuils* of the French Academy are Alexander Dumas, *fils*, Victorien Sardou, Theophile Gautier, and Philarete Chasles. The last is a distinguished classical scholar, of whom it is said that at 7 years of age he knew Latin, at 10 Greek, at 12 philosophy, and at 15 everything.

W. H. Hurlbut writes to the New York *World*: "Wherever the responsibility may rest for the original publication of Mrs. Stowe's Byron story, it was earnestly repudiated in London by Mr. Fields, of whom I am told by an eminent artist now in Rome that he declared the tale should never have appeared in the *Atlantic* had he been in America at the time of its publication."

Three American Generals have entered the service of Ismail Pasha—Generals Mott, Loring, and Sibley. They all three have nominally equal commands as Generals of divisions; one taking the artillery, another the infantry, and the third the cavalry. It is probable that Ratheb Pasha will retain the nominal chief command of the Egyptian army.

The New York *Herald* says that a well-known lady at Washington, who dresses elegantly, gives magnificent dinners, and entertains charmingly, now and then numbers a guest who remembers very well (for it was not so very long ago) when she presided at the counter of a lager beer saloon in the interior of Pennsylvania.

Somers Kinney, senior editor of the Houston (Texas) *Times*, died February 14. Mr. Kinney moved from Pennsylvania to Texas in 1852; was engaged in business at Corpus Christi, and was a member of the Legislature from Nueces County during the session of 1857-8. He established the *Ranchero*, a weekly newspaper, at Corpus Christi, which he removed to Brownsville just before the breaking out of the war. During the war he issued the *Ranchero* at Matamoras, and, returning to the American side, continued its publication at Brownsville. In 1868 he started the Houston *Times*.

One day, when Prince Pierre Bonaparte was driving to the races, some part of the harness gave way. Fortunately a saddler's shop was near by; and, while the broken harness was being repaired, the Prince regaled himself with a glass of water, and discovered how marvellously pretty was the saddler's daughter. He decided to marry her, and so placed her at school, from which she emerged with the necessary acquired graces. [illegible] Pierre presented his wife to the Emperor. His Majesty was gracious enough to forget her origin and received her cordially. Eugenie drew her robes about her [illegible]

Signor Cerruti, late Italian Minister to this country, will soon visit the United States, though not on a diplomatic mission. [illegible] The lady is a Miss Niles, daughter of a former United States Minister to Sardinia, and said to be immensely wealthy. Signor Cerruti now represents his country at the Court of Madrid, and first met his intended in that country. Miss Niles is a twin daughter of the stepmother of the famous French novelist, Eugene Sue, Mr. Niles having married Mrs. Sue in Germany. The twin daughters are supposed to be the ones referred to in the "Wandering Jew."

Mrs. Bradford Foote, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, died from the effects of chloroform in the office of Dr. W. W. Rice, in Great Barrington, on Saturday last. Mrs. Foote called at the office to have several teeth extracted, and requested Dr. Rice to administer chloroform. He reluctantly consented to do so, as Mrs. Foote did not appear in perfect health. The chloroform was given by Dr. Parse, who was called in for that purpose. Twelve teeth were extracted, and Mrs. Foote had partly recovered consciousness, when she suddenly ceased to choke, and died in a few moments.

Rufus K. Page, who died at Hallowell, Maine, a few days ago, at the age of 83, was for fifty years prominent among shipowners. He was the pioneer of the new enterprise for trade of Maine, and owned the first line of steamers between the Kennebec and Boston. In 1848 he sent from Portland to the Mediterranean the Bangor—the first American steamer that ever passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. He, with his son, W. K. Page, owned the Marmora, which was the first screw steamer of any nation that ever stirred the waters of the Mediterranean. Mr. Page was the first Mayor of the city of Hallowell, and a member for forty years of the First Congregational Church of the place.

The Paris correspondent of a Montreal paper writes a sketch of George Sand's mode of life at her chateau, at Nohant. She rises at 11, and breakfasts alone on an egg and a cup of sugarless black coffee. She then smokes a few cigarettes, the best Maryland tobacco. At 12 she goes out for a walk, returns in an hour to write till 6, then dinner for herself—soup, fish caught by her own hands, and fruits, *ad libitum*. At midnight she retires to her room, makes her *toilette de nuit*, and then writes until 6 in the morning. If she finishes a work at 2 o'clock, she "lays down a new keel," and continues to write until the usual hour. Her penmanship is clear, and each page, written on lines, is limited to a fixed number of words. Old music is her delight and Mozart her favorite; she is fond of private theatricals and of dominoes, but she never plays for money. In personal appearance she is described as dumpy, but not disagreeably so; her head and shoulders are large and heavy, her eyes piercingly black, her mouth vulgar, but not sensual, hands and feet small and plump as a child's, and her complexion the color of old ivory. She dresses after the antique, but is fond of gaudy colors.

John Stuart Mill on the Chinese in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 11.

A few months ago [illegible] comment [illegible] excited throughout the United States by a letter from John Stuart Mill, the celebrated English writer and philosopher, addressed to the editor of an Oakland newspaper, and treating of the Chinese emigration to California. Mr. Mill's views were, to some extent, misapprehended or misrepresented, and [illegible] he has taken occasion to explain them very clearly and pointedly. We have been allowed to publish the letter as a matter of public interest. It will be seen that Mr. Mill strikes a just medium, and holds opinions not unlike those [illegible] set forth in the columns of the *Bulletin*:

AVIGNON, Jan. 23, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your letter of November 21.

I think you must have been misinformed as to the purport of the letter which I addressed [illegible]

I am, dear sir, yours, very faithfully,
J. S. MILL.

The Wearing of the Green.

The New York *Sun* says: "Our cashier has been [illegible]"

WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Bill.

Dawes and the Jackdaws.

Selling Cadetships.

Fernandy Wood et al.

Notes Nutritious.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

It is as cold here as it can be under a nondescript government. They are giving away rations to the poor, and by way of contrast all the dignitaries start to-night for Annapolis to engage in a ball which is to be given to the English officers of the Monarch. To-morrow night a ball will be given by the District folks to Congress on the ground that Washington was born on that day about a century and a quarter ago. Congress is falling into night sessions and Saturday sessions. The Tariff bill, it is said, will be recommitted after the free list part of it has passed. At present we are struggling through appropriations.

DAWES AND HIS BILL.

Mr. Dawes proves to be one of the best Chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations the Washburne [illegible] have had. He does not state his case clearly, nor drive like Butler [illegible] aggression, and gives opportunity [illegible] with cheerfulness where courtesy will not be dangerous. He is a solitary looking man, withstanding moods to him, but without any great excess of animal spirits, and his rhetoric is of a straightforward sort, with an occasional edge to it, like some of those lathes you see in a [illegible] shop which bore steadily and yet can [illegible] a groove when there is necessity. The best parts of Dawes are his honesty, his attention, and his good conceptions of the duty and province of a Federal arm. The latter quality is the basis of all real statesmanship,—not to be pinching on all occasions, not always yielding, but to ascertain how far the government should act, to make this measure a fixed belief, and to apply it to all cases whatsoever arising in Congress. We shall never have safe and methodical legislation until Congressmen become party men in this sense, with two distinct definitions of the Federal Government, and each party wheeling into position by these definitions upon every question. Since Jefferson and Hamilton the American people have been without philosophical leaders. Clay and his successors were party idols, or leaders of episodes—now here, now there, crossing and recrossing each other's orbits. It was only on Saturday that I have heard in two years the enunciation of a deliberate and intrinsic public principle, and Dawes said it:

"Money has been appropriated from year to year on precisely the considerations that have been urged so feelingly by the Representative from Nevada to-day. It has been supported by these considerations, and so have all these wants multiplied. If there can be no such thing as a broad policy to govern the country without these considerations of locality, and the money of the nation is to be distributed rather than be expended, let it be known to the country. Let it be known that we give $90,000 to a State because we like the State."

The debate to which the above alludes was an effort of Tom Fitch, the young orator from Nevada, to have a useless mint at Carson City, which ought never to have been built, sustained by an appropriation. The iniquity was continued by means of Dan Voorhees uniting [illegible] periods to those of Fitch, and Gen. Butler, to irritate Dawes, helped the extravagance out. Butler's vast argument was that to pay our debt in gold we must "encourage" the digging of gold out of the ground, as if we needed persuasion to "go" for gold when we knew where it was. So ought we to "encourage" population, if there was any danger of it not encouraging itself. The General's other argument was like him, from hide to marrow:

"I look upon this as broad, public policy. The backbone of the Rocky Mountains almost separates this country, and it does not require a great stretch of imagination to see that unfair and unjust treatment, with the balance of political power upon this side of the mountains, to destroy that feeling of affection for a Union which operates in [illegible] good to them."

Here is the first break of the new disunion. Because Nevada cannot [illegible] from the taxpayers of the nation the sum of $90,000 a year, she may [illegible] up the stars and stripes [illegible] of course, General Butler will [illegible] sword, and send his women to Ship Island, for winking at him. This is "broad, public policy." Such as we have it, nowadays. Upon this conception we can only keep the nation together by stealing from the whole to bribe the parts.

THE BEAR AND THE EAGLE.

The vote for this branch mint at Carson City will do no good to Tom Fitch. He must hold his place in Congress, or climb to the Senate, by the precarious tenure of like special services to his constituents, and so exhaust his time and reduce his mind to the greedy interests of certain villages, while the whole country, without a member to represent it, becomes, like a dead horse, the mere form of the infinite local maggots which are devouring it.

Let me bid Mr. Fitch's attention to Mr. Sargent, of California, who, the same day, objected to raising the $150,000 appropriation for wages in the mint of San Francisco to $200,000. He said:

"Standing here, with my responsibility to my own people, and my responsibility to do something [illegible] speaking my honest sentiments, I say I do not think this addition of appropriation is necessary, and [illegible] I think the Committee on Appropriations did right in appropriating the amount which was deemed sufficient last year."

The $50,000 was saved to the country, of which the people of California are a part. Would that we had a member who showed the spirit to reduce every [illegible] for his district!

While upon this subject, let me tell something. The other day I was talking to a member of Congress whose district is within a few hours' ride of Chicago, and said he:

"I get mad with THE TRIBUNE very often. But it does some things I have to admire. Some time ago it denounced the practice of compelling foreign sample merchants to take out a license in Chicago, although that seemed to be directly opposed to the interests of Chicago merchants. The next thing I heard was that Chicago merchants were taking measures for boots and clothing in San Francisco, where, if the license system had been forced upon them, they could have done no business.

"Again, THE TRIBUNE the other day opposed the appropriation for the harbor of Chicago, on the ground that, if it were to pass Congress, fifty unworthy appropriations for other harbors would be tacked to it. When I read that I was seized with inexpressible respect for a newspaper that could afford to go back on the neighbors of its own readers and advertisers. I talked with a colleague of mine, and we said to each other, 'Some of these newspapers are a good way ahead of us in boldness and breadth.'"

This true fragment of a candid conversation should show the people of the country that in a merely party press, as such, they can have no more confidence than in a merely caucus Congressman. Give us back, oh! citizens, the country of our youth, the America, the fearless land, the daring people,—those who do not look upon the Federal State, their mother, as the cubs of a bear look upon their dam—something to hide in her den and suffocate give them milk, and growl at every footstep without. That is protection. It may do for Russia; it is not the Divinity selected for us. Our dam was the eagle, the bird of free flight; recognizing no artificial barrier; mistress of a domain bounded by no Custom Houses; building her eyrie so high that she feared no competition.

Let us go back to her sublime standard: freedom in all things; freedom to buy and freedom to sell, as freedom to live, to work, and to scream. By all other systems we batten upon ourselves. We eat of our own vitals and congratulate our momentary hunger. We cannot maintain a free state and be a high people under these degrading systems of Special Legislation and Protection!

BENNETT LIBELLED.

Bennett, of Buffalo, made a partisan explanation of a personal charge on Friday. He was accused of getting money on warehouse receipts for grain and then moving the grain, and his retort, in substance, is that the paper which assails him is not Republican. *Imprimis*, it was rejected during the impeachment trial. *Secundus*, it did not believe Mr. Boutwell to be the thirteenth apostle. The theory of Mr. Bennett's defence seems to be: "If I can prove you out of my party and caucus, of course I prove you false." It is not this matter which Mr. Bennett will be called upon to meet in court when he tries his libel suit, and he has weakened his case in advance by this description of caucus pleading. The people are weary of hearing the defence set up with regard to the Party that the Pharisees set up for recognition in Heaven: In thy name, Party, have we prophesied, and cast out devils, and done many wonderful works.

But as nearly as I remember the context the party name was found inefficacious, and the defence was sent to an indescribable place to amend his pleadings. I do not know anything about Mr. Bennett's case. If the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* made an unfounded charge of this damning sort upon its member of Congress, only because it opposed his nomination, we can see what are the decencies of merely partisan journals. And if Mr. Bennett has no other reply than that the newspaper is not in every paragraph true to the party, we can see the high spirit and delicate the conscience of a merely partisan Congressman.

FERNANDY.

This is to be a letter made up entirely of incidental, not to say momentous occurrences. To omit the case of Fernandy Wood and the Librarian would be like leaving the case of Judith and Holofernes out of Scripture.

SCENE. The Library of Congress. The Librarian, A. R. Spofford, discovered making indexes, and crying, at intervals, "Stroud!" "Morris!" "Wheeler!" To him enter Fernandy Wood. Wood approaches the Librarian's desk, and saith:

"Mr. Spofford, I wish to have some private conversation with you."

"With great pleasure, sir; come this way to the private office. Be seated."

"No, sir. I will not sit."

"Then you will force me to stand as well."

Fernandy, after a violent moral effort, goes down upon his superior end. To him, as the [illegible], enters Spofford, R. U. E., and advances sidewise, L. U. E. They carom on each other and the drama begins.

Fernandy. "Mr. Spofford, I wish to ask you a few questions. How long have you been Librarian here?"

Spofford. "I was appointed in 1865 by Abraham Lincoln."

Fernandy. "Who buys books for this library?"

Spofford. "The purchase of books is nominally in the hands of a joint committee of Congress. In reality, I purchase the books."

Fernandy. "Are you aware, sir, that there is in your catalogue a false, scurrilous, and infamous pamphlet upon myself? Look, sir!"

(They cross R. L. C. and recross L. M. C., Fernandy goes to the bat and Spofford catches him out. All the pins down and slow curtain.)

Spofford (reading aloud from the catalogue). "*Fernando Wood: The Private, Political, and Official Villainies of. Miscellaneous Pamphlets*, [illegible]"

Fernandy. "Sir, do you permit such infamous attacks upon a member of Congress to remain in the public library?"

Spofford. "Mr. Wood, do you know that the Librarian is compelled by law to be the custodian of every copyrighted book, pamphlet, and piece of music in the United States, and that he has no discretion to reject any? This pamphlet, sir, was received during the time of my predecessor. But had I been the Librarian then it would have been my duty to receive it, and Mr. Wood, I should have received it. The truth of its contents I know nothing about, for I never read it. But to reject any book from a library which is not [illegible] every respect [illegible] to have no library."

Fernandy. "We will go to your master, sir, to Congress! And you, Sir Spofford, if such outrages are to be permitted. It is a d—d outrage. That's what it is!"

Therefore the celebrated Fernandy, crossing by the R. M. D. to the C. S. E., dismissed through the scene, and reappeared on the floor of the House. No sooner had he denounced the Librarian than his Democratic colleagues arose and defended the Librarian.

But the worst of this evil is that Mr. Wood kept the library book, and materially damaged the merits of the present letter, which would [illegible] upon his returning it like an honorable man, in order to produce parts of it and relate them. Mr. Wood, I am told, was born in Philadelphia, under the circumstances of the high tariff, and was discovered in New York making cigars. From this honorable employment he was reduced to be Mayor of New York, and perhaps the next we hear of him will be that he does not revert his historic treasures to the library of the United States.

THOSE CADETSHIPS.

Here is a scandal strangely enough not started in the newspapers. No irresponsible scribbler, no embryo drunkard, no "sweet sixteen," believes the fact that members of Congress had been selling cadetships at West Point and Annapolis. The charge came out of Congress, and Congress is proving it true. A list of some eight or ten names appears of members who have gone into the shameless [illegible] awards of honor delegated to them by the nation, and the number of Congressional hucksters is said daily to increase. The traffic extends from the open jaws of carpet-bags in Louisiana to the branch office of the New York *Tribune* in Philadelphia. It is shown to have ramifications in the solitudes of French Creek, Pennsylvania, and the Gospel messengers amongst the ruins of Charleston are heard to cry:

"Ho! ye that thirst, come ye to the waters and pony up."

Now, what excuse is made for this infamous traffic? Merely this: *The Party.* To pay campaign expenses, and beat the enemy of our glorious organization, we made over our *cadetships* for the price of a fat purse paid into the Caucus Exchequer.

It further appears that there has been a Mr. Olcott in Washington for a couple of years past, who has been known as a "Cadet Broker," and he is the procurer-general to West Point and Annapolis, providing those institutions with ingenuous youths and keeping the military spirit alive.

We begin to think the long-delayed thunderbolt is due, when we read of such transactions, and that the country has reached a period corresponding to that of Rome, when, by an inverse manner of speculation, the Praetorian Guard sold the imperial crown to Didius Julianus on the auction block.

The case most clearly proved is that of a Mr. J. Newton Pettis, from Meadville, Pennsylvania, a small and poor lawyer there, who was nominated to fill the unexpired term of a Mr. Finney, deceased. Pettis' opponents in the party gave him notice that he could have the three months of unexpired term if he liked, and he sold his cadetship the night he was nominated. I saw this gentleman in Congress, serene as a new Italian seraph, with his hands behind his back, traversing the aisles of the hall, and smiling benignly at the Goddess of Liberty. He felt no stigma of self-reproach. Modesty he never apprehended. He came from a high tariff Commonwealth, where [illegible] national legislation was held to be only [illegible] and he would have sold out the immortal chance of man to reach heaven with the same rustic suavity. To the honor of his neighbors, be it said, they came here in force to expose him, and heard the threatened maledictions of John Covode and his illiterate gang without fear.

Who is your Congressman, my friend? Are you quite sure that he would not part with his opportunities for money? If you have a doubt, will you nominate him again, and contribute him to the rule of your country and its institutions? Or perhaps you hold that his offence was merely trivial, like a gentleman who said to me last night:

"Some people think that those Congressmen who have received money for the cadetships will be disgraced and kept at home: it will be just the contrary. They will every one come back here. They will be set down by their constituents as shrewd business men—undisguised traders, with no nonsense about them—men who will sell out for cash at public sale, and do so much for so much. That is the sort of Congressmen the American people want—business folks who take pay above-board."

He said this without a smile, perfectly in earnest. If there be such a spirit abroad amongst the people, are we much more than a great, gaudy bubble, a fair apple full of worms, a Goddess of Liberty chosen from the slums? If a cadetship—an award of honor to the picked young man of a whole district—be a subject of purchase, the next thing we may expect will be our West Point graduates selling out for a price on the field of battle, and disposing of the worthless republic for more than it is worth. There was a time when the story of Benedict Arnold was as abhorrent to men as to boys. Alas! he is coming to be appreciated, if this low estimate of manhood be the popular one.

We will not believe it! We will believe that the Military Committee, even though there be a villain within it, will report every huckster to Congress, and that Congress will forthwith fling them over the portal of the Capitol, as Manlius expelled the Gauls. If there be any compounding, any mercy, any philosophy over one of these cases, let us close the shop.

THE LADIES OF THE FIRST CONGRESS.

It would be unfair to close up this letter without reference to the fact that in social aspects the people of the capital seem to be at least no worse than they were in the first administration of the country. Reading over Brissot's Travels in America, the other day, I came to a passage that illustrates this. Brissot, as you will remember, was the Girondin who had his head cut off by Robespierre, and he was one of the earliest writers upon our republic. He speaks in this passage of the year 1788:

"The President of Congress, Mr. Griffin, is a Virginian, of very good abilities, of an agreeable figure, affable, and polite. I saw at his house, at dinner, seven or eight women, all dressed in great hats, plumes, etc. It was with pain that I remarked much of pretension in some of these women; one acted the giddy, vivacious; another, the woman of sentiment. This last had many pretensions and grimaces. Two among them had their bosoms very naked. I was scandalized at this indecency among Republicans. The table was freed from many usages observed elsewhere,—no fatiguing presentations, no toasts, so despairing in a numerous society. Little wine was drank after the women had retired."

THE FIRST CAPITOL EDIFICE.

Not less rare is a description of the first Capitol edifice of the United States, which stood, as you may not be informed, at the head of Broad street on Wall, New York, and was built out of some of the stones of the fortifications of the city. Here the First Federal Congress met, and here Washington was inaugurated.

The account is taken from old Jedediah Morse, in his edition of 1789:

"The most magnificent edifice in this city is Federal Hall. The basement story is Tuscan, and is pierced with seven openings; four massive pillars in the centre support four doric columns and a pediment. The frieze is ingeniously divided to admit thirteen stars in metopes; these, with the American Eagle and other insignia in the pediment, and the tablets over the windows filled with the thirteen arrows and the olive branch united, mark it as a building designed for national purposes.

"After entering from Broad street we find a plainly finished square room, flagged with stone, and to which the citizens have free access; from this we enter the vestibule in the centre of the pile, which leads in front to the floor of the Representatives' Room, or real Federal Hall, and through two arches, on each side, by a public staircase on the left, and by a private one on the right, to the Senate Chamber and lobbies. This vestibule is paved with marble—is very lofty and well finished; the lower part is of a light rustic, which supports a handsome iron gallery; the upper half is in a lighter style, and is finished with a skylight of about twelve by eighteen feet, which is decorated with a profusion of ornaments in the richest taste.

"The Representatives' Room is a spacious apartment, sixty-one feet deep, fifty-eight wide, and thirty-six high, a covered ceiling of about ten feet high not included. This room is of an octagonal form; four of its sides are rounded in the manner of niches, and give a graceful variety to the whole. The windows are large, and placed sixteen feet from the floor; all below them is furnished with plain wainscot, interrupted only by four chimneys; but, above these, a number of Ionic columns and pilasters, with their proper entablature, are very judiciously disposed, and give great elegance. In the panels between the windows trophies are carved, and the letters U. S. in a cypher, surrounded with laurel. The Speaker's chair is opposite the great door, and raised by several steps; the chairs for the members are ranged semi-circularly, in two rows, in front of the Speaker. There are two galleries for the accommodation of spectators.

"On the left of the vestibule is a lobby, 19 by 48 feet, finished with Turkish pilasters. The lobby to the Senate Chamber, which is forty feet long, thirty wide, and twenty high, with an arched ceiling. It has three windows in front and three [illegible]. Those in front open into a gallery twelve feet deep, guarded by an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our beloved late President, Washington, attended by the Senate and the House of Representatives, took his oath of office, in the face of Heaven and in the presence of a large concourse of people assembled in front, at the commencement of the operation of the Federal Constitution.

"The Senate Chamber is decorated with pilasters of an order invented by Major L'Enfant, the architect, which have a magnificent appearance. The marble which is used in the chimneys is American, and, for beauty of shades and polish is equal to any of its kind in Europe.

"Besides these, there are several other rooms for use and convenience—a library, lobbies, and committee rooms above, and guard rooms below. The building, on the whole, does great credit to the ingenuity and abilities of the architect."

GATH.

THE VERMONT CONSTITUTION.

Amendments Recommended by the Council of Censors—How They are Received by the People—Objections to the Present Manner of Amending the Constitution.

BARNARD, Windsor County, Vt., Jan. 22.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: The people of this State are considering the propriety of some changes in their organic law. Certain amendments to the constitution have been proposed by the Council of Censors, as follows:

Articles of amendment to the Constitution of the State of Vermont, proposed by the Council of Censors, on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1869:

ARTICLE I.

Corporations shall not be created, nor their powers increased or diminished by special laws, except for municipal purposes.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of October, biennially; the first election shall be on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1870; the first session of the General Assembly on the first Wednesday of October, A. D. 1870.

SEC. 2. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of the State, Senators, Town Representatives, Assistant Judges of the County Court, Sheriffs, High Bailiffs, State's Attorneys, Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace, shall be elected biennially, on the first Tuesday of September, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the State.

SEC. 3. The term of office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer of the State, respectively, shall commence when they shall be chosen and qualified, and shall continue for the term of two years, or until their successors are chosen and qualified, or to the adjournment of the session of the Legislature at which, by the Constitution and laws, their successors are required to be chosen, and not after such adjournment.

SEC. 4. The term of office of Senators and Representatives shall be two years, commencing on the first Wednesday of October following their election.

SEC. 5. The term of office of the Assistant Judges of the County Court, Sheriffs, High Bailiffs, State's Attorneys, Judges of Probate, and Justices of the Peace, shall be two years, and shall commence on the 1st day of December next after their election.

ARTICLE III.

When, after the office of Senator or Town Representative shall become vacant from any cause, the Legislature may provide by law for filling such vacancy.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate.

SEC. 2. The term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be six years: *Provided*, That [illegible]

SEC. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, at stated times, receive a reasonable compensation for their services, which shall not be diminished during the terms of their office.

ARTICLE [illegible].

Proposed for adoption if Article II. is adopted and Article IV. is rejected.

The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected biennially, and their term of office shall be two years.

ARTICLE V.

Women shall be entitled to vote, and with no other restrictions than the law shall impose on men.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. At the session of the General Assembly of this State, A. D. 1880, and at the session thereof every tenth year thereafter, the Senate may, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, make proposals of amendment to the Constitution of the State, which proposals of amendment, if concurred in by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, and referred to the General Assembly then next to be chosen, and be published in the principal newspapers of the State; and if a majority of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the next following General Assembly, shall respectively concur in the same proposals of amendment, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit the proposals of amendment so concurred in to a direct vote of the freemen of the State; and such of said proposals of amendment as shall receive a majority of the votes of the freemen voting thereon, shall become a part of the Constitution of the State.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall direct the manner of voting by the people upon the proposed amendments, and enact all such laws as shall be necessary to procure a free and fair vote upon each amendment proposed, and to carry into effect all the provisions of the preceding section.

SEC. 3. The House of Representatives shall have all the powers now possessed by the Council of Censors to order impeachments, which shall in all cases be by a vote of two-thirds of its members.

SEC. 4. The forty-third section of the second part of the Constitution of the State is hereby abrogated.

In order that proposed amendments may be discussed and considered by the people, the constitution requires that they shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of members of the Constitutional Convention, "that they (the people) may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject." These propositions were so promulgated, and, on the second Tuesday of May next, the people of each township will choose one delegate to a Constitutional Convention, to adopt or reject the proposed amendments. The convention will meet at Montpelier on the second Wednesday of June next.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for February 23, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "raining," "snowing," "fog," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow."

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1870.
[illegible]

BANYANISM.

Mutton Trial at the Police Court—The Minstrels Burlesqued.

Potato Cooks and Peddlers—Oranges and Oysters—A Nice Point of Law.

The celebrated mutton trial at Billy Manning's Minstrel performance, has been laughed over night after night by delighted audiences as a humorous burlesque. Without wishing to detract from the merits of Mr. Bob Hart as a humorist, or of Mr. Manning, or any member of that funny troupe, we are compelled to admit that the mutton trial is, to use a slang phrase, "nowhere." Any one who could sit through an afternoon session at the Armory Police Court with a grave face, may safely go to the Minstrels without danger of exploding with merriment. Mr. Banyan, the gentleman who represents justice when Mr. Summerfield is not there, is a highly estimable gentleman, but his acquaintance with the laws of evidence is somewhat limited, while his great-hearted, generous, impulsive nature occasionally leads him into the queerest muddles. Mr. Banyan is justly proud of the position to which he has been elevated by a discerning public, and he is very careful to assert himself upon all occasions. Like a certain honest public functionary known to all readers of Shakspeare, he "knows what belongs to a Justice." The discrimination he shows in dealing with an important case of drunk and disorderly cannot well be described to those who have not had the privilege of sitting through such a trial. The wisdom of his decisions in the case of a violation of a city ordinance is remarkable. He arrives at them by a sort of inspiration. He jumps to a conclusion sometimes before a witness has got through his testimony, and he will fix the [illegible] just about the time the attorney for the defence is preparing to cross-examine.

[illegible]

THE COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

Approaching Completion of the New Structures.

Assignment and Location of the Various Rooms and Offices in the City and County Wings.

The Various Municipal Departments to be Concentrated in the Building.

The Furniture, Appointments, etc.

Now that the new wings of the Court House are rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be in readiness for the occupancy of the various boards and departments of the city and county governments, which have hitherto been scattered about in rented buildings, a description of the interior arrangements of the wings and of the Court House as a whole, with the assignment of the several offices, will be found of interest. Through the courtesy of Mr. [illegible], the architect, we are enabled to detail the situation of affairs as they are to be.

THE WEST WING,

having been constructed by the city, will be exclusively devoted to the occupancy of the numerous city officials. Beginning at the very bottom of the building, it is found that under the basement proper has been constructed a sub-basement six feet in height, which contains the vast network of heating and ventilating apparatus [illegible]

THE MAIN FLOOR.

[illegible]

THE SECOND FLOOR

[illegible]

THIRD STORY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE BUILDING AS A WHOLE.

[illegible]

SWEETWATER MINES, WYOMING.

[illegible] of the Miners' Delight [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Matters of no Particular Public Importance.

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

[illegible]

Recorder's Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

United States District Court.

[illegible]

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT CELEBRATION.

[illegible]

THE CULLOM BILL.

Speech of Hon. S. M. Cullom Explaining its Provisions.

Preparations for Enforcing the Anti-Polygamy Law.

From the Congressional Globe, Feb. 18.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. Speaker, if I can obtain the attention of the members of the House for a short time, I shall endeavor to explain the provisions of the bill that has just been reported from the committee, and give such reasons as I am able to in favor of its adoption. [illegible]

"That the County Courts in each county shall, at its first session in each year, and at such subsequent session or other time as [illegible] may require, make from the assessment roll of the county a list containing the names of at least fifty men, residents of the county, eligible to serve as jurors."

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

MEDICAL CARDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

WIDOW PULLEN.

SALES.

EDUCATIONAL.

RAILROADS.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.

MARRIED IN THURSDAY.

AN ICE FREIGHT OF HALFE

THE BULLION BILL.

THE COURTS.

THE COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SPRINGFIELD.

Progress Made in the Convention Yesterday.

The Executive Committee's Report.

Salaries of State Officers.

Synopsis of the Report of the Judiciary Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23.

THE APPORTIONMENT RESOLUTIONS.

An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to call up the resolution in relation to an adjournment. While the subject was under consideration, various views were expressed as to the policy of adjourning before the convention had made any further progress. Before the matter could be finally decided, the hour for the special order arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Judge Underwood, from the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, reported back, and asked that that committee should be discharged from the further consideration of sundry petitions relating to the observance of the Christian Sabbath. One of these documents was from the Seventh-Day Baptists, who asked that Saturday might be declared the Sabbath in conformity to the views of that sect, and of the Jews. The committee came to the conclusion that there was no particular reason existing why one of the [illegible] should be recognized in [illegible] organization in preference to another. [illegible]

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The entire day has been consumed in the discussion of the twenty-second and twenty-sixth sections of the Executive Committee's report, which were passed over yesterday. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. TINCHER, of Vermilion, wanted all the executive officers, except the Governor, to be paid [illegible].

On a vote, the substitute of Underwood was rejected.

Mr. ARCHER, of Pike, moved that the committee rise and report the section back to the convention. Lost.

Various other amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. CARY, of Jo Daviess, said that, to leave the matter of salaries to the General Assembly, would not be satisfactory to the people.

Mr. HART, of Lincoln, favored the fixing of salaries in the Constitution.

Messrs. WASHBURN, CUMMINGS, and ARCHER, were in favor of leaving the matter to the Legislature.

Mr. WALL, of Perry, was tired of hearing the tale of the Constitution threatened when every little question came up.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, considered that the Convention should be kept flexible, especially with regard to the question of salaries. [illegible]

Mr. MEDILL, of Cook, said that the wrong universally done where salaries were fixed was they were placed too low. [illegible]

Mr. SCHOLFIELD, of Clark, thought there should be no invidious distinction drawn between [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BROMWELL said the committee were not of the opinion that this section would receive so much discussion. [illegible]

Mr. HANNA, of Wayne, said that the previous speaker argued this question as if the act of 1869 [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SKINNER, of Adams, charged no improper motives on the committee. [illegible]

Mr. WHEATON, of Kane, defended the committee in reporting the section. [illegible]

Mr. BROMWELL wondered why it was that gentlemen did not propose amending the section instead of striking it out. [illegible]

Mr. SKINNER. Does not the section repudiate [illegible]

Mr. BROMWELL—It don't say that the interest on the bonds shall not be paid, nor that the principal shall not also be paid.

[illegible]

Mr. BROMWELL. I never heard it was so hard to get money from the State Treasury. [Laughter.] It seems to me the law itself will secure [illegible]

Mr. WHEATON called attention to the fact that the section was not retroactive and could not interfere with vested rights, [illegible]

Mr. TINCHER said he had moved to strike out the section. [illegible]

Mr. HAINES, of Cook, thought if the Legislature did not intend to make the State liable for these bonds, [illegible]

Mr. ROSS, of Fulton, considered the section would be to repeal the acts of 1865 and 1869. [illegible]

Mr. CHURCH would like to ask the gentleman if every county in the State took money out of the treasury for the objects proposed, where the revenue was to come from for the next ten years?

Mr. ROSS replied that there were exceptions of the school tax and two-mill tax, [illegible]

Mr. MEDILL. The valuation of property in this State in 1860 was but $475,000,000, or less than one-third its true value. [illegible]

[illegible]

AT DINNER.

Mr. Fuller discovered an omission in the report of the committee, [illegible]

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

It will be recollected that an attempt was made in the few minutes that transpired before adjournment, to have the iron-clad oath, which had been adopted in the legislative report, inserted in the executive. [illegible]

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

If there is anything that can be considered as legislative news it is this: The Judiciary Committee are about ready to report; that is, the agreement that has been ordered to be printed. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sections 5, 9 and 10 are to refer to appeals, election of clerks, &c. Section 11 provides for the establishment of an inferior Appellate Court. [illegible]

[illegible] The rest of the sections are merely provisional.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.

[illegible]

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of St. Clair, from the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, reported back a large number of petitions [illegible]

Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, [illegible]

Mr. TRUESDALE, of Rock Island, moved that [illegible]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Death of an Old and Prominent Citizen of Oshkosh—Milwaukee Still Hopes to Have the Capitol—Grand Military Display.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Feb. 23.

Edward Eastman, one of the pioneers of this country, and an influential citizen, died this afternoon. He was the first Mayor of Oshkosh, Postmaster for twelve years, and represented this city in the Legislature in 1861. A special meeting of the Common Council was called, and resolutions were adopted expressive of the universal sorrow at his death.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—The Board of Supervisors met to-day and adopted a resolution donating the new Court House to the State for the capitol, as follows:

Resolved, That we do hereby tender to the State of Wisconsin the free use of the extensive county building [illegible]

The Milwaukee *Republican* comes out strong for the removal of the capitol to Milwaukee, and will be followed by other journals in the Northwest.

The military display yesterday was a perfect success, but nothing was seen of "Little Phil," whom everybody was asking for. The festivities of the evening were well carried out. The Light Guard ball, at the Newhall House, and the Sheridan Guards' ball, at the Plankinton House, were brilliant entertainments.

PACIFIC COAST.

Opening of Camilla-Urso's Jubilee at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated here enthusiastically. Business was suspended, a parade of the military took place, and public and private buildings were decorated with bunting. The chief feature, however, was the grand musical festival of the Mercantile Library Association, which commenced to-day at the Mechanics' Pavilion, and will last several days. The city is crowded with people from the interior, to participate in the event. The States of Nevada and Oregon contribute their quota of singers and music. The immense building is full to overflowing; the streets in its vicinity are crowded with people unable to obtain admittance. The entertainment passed off with general satisfaction; about 100 voices in the grand chorus, 200 instruments, the big gun, the big organ, thirty anvils and electric guns, closing with the grand anthem, "America." The audience, wild with delight, rose to their feet cheering and waving their handkerchiefs.

The United States steamer Saginaw sailed for Midway Island to-day. Her officers superintend the removing of the obstructions at the entrance to the Harbor Island. A coaling station for government and China steamers will be established there.

CANADA

Instructions from the Home Government—Legislative to Red River Affairs—The Dominion Parliament.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—The *Daily Telegraph* says, on reliable authority, that a despatch has been received from the Imperial Government, intimating that the money for the purchase of the Northwest Territory be paid over to the Hudson Bay Company immediately; that a military force consisting of a battery of artillery and the Royal Canadian Rifles, be sent into the Territory in May, and proceed via Lake Superior; and that the American authorities were asked to allow troops to pass through their country, and refused to grant the request. The cost of sending the troops out to be borne by the Imperial Government.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—In the Dominion Parliament the debate on the address in reply to the Governor General's speech, which continued four nights, closed last night. The address was agreed to without division.

Information is received that General Lindsay has been appointed commander of the forces in British North America. He is expected shortly.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

British Troops to be Withdrawn from the Island.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 23.—Lord Granville has written the Lieut. Gov. announcing the intention of the Imperial government to withdraw the troops in garrison in Newfoundland, and says in future the province will have to rely on its own protection, or such as it may obtain from the Dominion of Canada, if it joins the confederation.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

A Thief Walks Out of the County Jail Without Being Recognized.

The custom of allowing prisoners to roam about the corridors in the day time, prevalent in the County Jail, is a bad one, as several have made their escape by representing themselves to the jailer on duty as visitors. The jailers are supposed to know, and ought to know, the countenance of every criminal under their charge, [illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Kate Rice was arraigned before Justice Moore, on the charge of larceny. Kate is a clothes-line thief. There is but little doubt about it. Linen to the amount of $50 was found in her possession. She plead guilty, and was held for trial in bail of $500.

Frederick Curran is a professional wife-beater. It is a pity that one cannot punish these brutes without inflicting a certain degree of punishment upon the wife. He was fined $20.

James Baldwin, *alias* "Roaming Jack," was charged with vagrancy. He "acknowledged the corn" himself, and received the sentence of the Court—fifty days—with a smile.

Ole Johnson will get drunk, and he can't help it. He was ever sober it was in a time so remote that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—$5 and costs.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

John Johnson and John Anderson, two strapping Scandinavians, were arraigned before the Court on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. [illegible]

Fred Dunoch owns a fast horse, and being a fast young man, delights in a fast drive. [illegible] He was fined $10.

John Spies was arraigned for being disorderly. [illegible] Fined $10.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Jo Kellog was charged with larceny on the complaint of G. R. Turner. The examination was postponed till to-day.

Nellie Sweeney, Nellie Smith, and Mary Ann Clifford, were held for trial in $500 each on a charge of larceny committed at 196 Lake street.

William Crawford and William Evoy were sent to the Superior Court for examination on the charge of stealing.

Emma Miley, a depraved little girl of very tender age, who was found in a house of ill-fame as one of the regular inmates, was sent to the Woman's Home.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Since my return from a four weeks' tour through Mississippi, my attention has been drawn to some articles in your paper in reference to the unhealthy condition of that State, the best, bad treatment received from planters by parties who went from Chicago, and the swindle perpetrated on them, etc. Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to inform you that all such statements are false.

During my travels through Mississippi I did meet with a good number of those who went from this city, and all of them expressed themselves highly pleased with the climate and treatment received from their employers.

The planters will do anything to obtain Northern and European labor and capital to get their lands settled. And now is the time for parties who have little money to buy them a small farm. They can get an acre for $5 or $10, which will produce a bale of cotton, worth about $75. The land is rising in value yearly. Respectfully yours,

DR. H. SCHAFER,

No. 262 West Washington street.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1870.

Lynching Cases in Venice, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—[illegible]

[illegible]

BRONSON ALCOTT.

An Evening's Talk About Culture, Education, Metaphysics, Etc.

How to Gain Experience.

Bronson Alcott gave another of his characteristic conversations at Unity Church last evening. It so happened that this was the evening of the weekly sociable of Unity Church, so that, with the aid of a more generally circulated announcement than had been secured on previous occasions, the attendance was very large, and completely filled the spacious lecture-room.

Seating himself in an arm-chair upon the platform, the white-haired philosopher began his observations by remarking that the interview was opened under some difficulties, inasmuch as the audience were in the attitude of listeners, so that it appeared as though they were expecting a lecture, which wasn't the design of the speaker at all. He should not debate nor argue, but simply and naturally talk. Somewhere in the newspaper he had seen the word "Culture." It was a great word, as it covered not only existence but immortal life itself. [illegible]

[illegible]

A lady thought it was fancy.

Mr. Alcott thought it rather sentiment clothed in fanciful forms. He then referred to Emerson. What should he be called—poet, idealist, logician, or what?

A Lady. We want to be clear about Emerson; what is his faculty?

Mr. Alcott. Imagination, together with an irresistible desire to gather facts. [illegible]

[illegible]

As the evening drew to a close, Rev. Robert Collyer requested, on behalf of several ladies present, that Mr. Alcott would tell something about his daughter, the gifted and popular authoress of "Little Women," and he complied by giving a short sketch of the manner in which she accumulated experience. She began, when a child six years old, by keeping a journal, in which she jotted down, not what she had for dinner, nor a description of her last new frock, but her thoughts and feelings. A year or two later she began to write little stories in the journal, [illegible]

This closed the evening's exercises, and, after Mr. Collyer had withdrawn, at the suggestion of Mr. Collyer, a liberal donation was made to take home the unpractical sage, who, it is said, can earn only less of how to get a dollar to spend.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A FEW DAYS AGO Colonel Jennison, who resides in Leavenworth, Kansas, received a circular from Chicago, telling about a "reflecting ring," by the use of which a person dealing cards could see the face of those dealt to his opponent. Concluding it was a "sell," he sent it to Mason & Co., Dearborn street, Chicago, who deal in a variety of goods. Mr. Mason did not know the person whose name was attached to the circular—Laurence Baldwin—but determined to find out if possible. [illegible]

FARWELL HALL will be the scene to-night of more than usual magical interest and marvellousness. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CORONER held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the remains of Henry Kelling, who died on Tuesday night at the residence of a friend, on Division street, near Franklin. [illegible]

WILLIAM NIEBAUER, who resides in Lake View, came to Chicago yesterday to collect $150. [illegible]

A FELLOW NAMED A. BURNS was brought up at the Police Court, yesterday, on a disorderly charge [illegible]

JERRY L. HARRINGTON had a final hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, upon the charge of forging [illegible]

POLICE MAGISTRATE CHARLES H. MOORE, who is likewise a Justice of the Peace, [illegible]

MOLLIE HOLBROOK, [illegible]

FRANK INGEY, [illegible]

[illegible]

last evening to look for rooms. He met Mary Harris and Cora Rosser, and they showed him a room, and took $37 by force from his vest pocket. They were arrested, and will be furnished ed to the Justice, at the Police Court, this morning.

A Bavarian from Holstein, named William Hess, attended the ball given at North Market Hall on Tuesday evening. [illegible]

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT, whose entertainment upon China and Japan has been highly spoken of by the press, has been requested by a number of prominent citizens of Chicago, to give his monologue, entitled "A Chat About China and Japan," at an early day.

THE LADIES of Christ Church will give an entertainment consisting of supper and tableaux, this evening, at Avenue Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, for the benefit of Christ Church Mission. The people are cordially invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of Hahnemann Medical College will take place this evening in Farwell Hall. The public are invited. [illegible]

RESIDENTS of the north lake shore towns are notified that the Rev. G. L. Wrenn, of Highland Park, will lecture at Glencoe, in the new church, on this evening. Subject, "Italy," illustrated with many fine stereoscopic views.

POLICEMAN DARBY found seven bed-spreads and a lot of unwashed female underwear, in an express wagon, standing in an alley off Wells street, [illegible]

THE PROGRESSIVE CLUB give a calico soiree at Music Hall on Friday evening of this week. [illegible]

PETER BRADY, an employe at Boomer's bridge yard, was killed, yesterday afternoon, by a knife falling from a planing machine at which he was working.

THE "TRIUMPH," by George F. Root, is probably the most popular singing book ever published in this or any other country.

"DIRT AND DUST."

Interesting Lecture by Leander Stone, Esq., of the "Chicago Times."

Mr. Leander Stone, of the Chicago *Times*, discoursed, in a very pleasant manner, on "Dust and Dirt," before a large audience, under the auspices of the Chicago Lyceum, in lower Farwell Hall, last evening. He said that the subject of his lecture had been suggested to him by an article from the pen of Prof. Tyndall, on dust, published in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago. Dust and dirt were the natural enemies of mankind, and the war against these twin giants had been bequeathed from sire to son. [illegible]

[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Five Fires in Two Hours and a Half—A Vinegar Factory and Several Dwellings Destroyed.

Between the hours of 3 and half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning there were five fires, two of them involving a loss of several thousands of dollars. [illegible]

[illegible]

A VERDANT POLICEMAN.

The Notorious Mollie Holbrook Plays a Confidence Game on an Officer and Escapes.

Mollie Holbrook, a woman of notorious character, whose house was recently burned down, and who was arrested under suspicion of having set fire to it, was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny. A man named John Robinson had wandered into her house at night, and when he awoke in the morning discovered that he had been robbed of $60. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There are no changes to note at any of the theatres. The blondes are still doing the burlesque of "Ivanhoe" at the Opera House, and Miss Elise Holt appears nightly, at McVicker's, in "Nip, the Crow." The tide of amusement patronage sets towards the Museum, where the beautiful play of "Effie Deans" is on the boards, and to the minstrels at the Dearborn, who have a bill replete with fun and novelty.

We hope that the public will not forget the fair at the Church of the Messiah, which the ladies of that society give, to-day, for the benefit of the Fourth Unitarian Church. Supper will be served, commencing at 6 o'clock, and the evening programme, also, is very attractive.

WHY IS THIS THUS?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

As Mr. Moody was kind enough to explain the reason why Mr. Punshon was engaged to lecture on Wednesday evening, will he be kind enough to explain the reason why it was that before the time appointed for selling tickets the best seats in the hall were taken. [illegible]

FAIR PLAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1870.

The National Hand-in-Hand Association.

It has been known in business circles for some time past, that an association was forming here under the auspices of some of our best citizens, for the purpose of introducing a provident system [illegible]

House to Rent.

[illegible]

DANIEL IN BABYLON.

Lecture by Rev. William Morley Punshon at Farwell Hall.

Rev. William Morley Punshon lectured under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Farwell Hall, last evening, on "Daniel in Babylon." The audience was large and respectable. The body of the hall was well filled, and even the upper gallery was fairly patronized. Several prominent clergymen occupied seats on the platform.

Mr. D. L. Moody, President of the association, occupied the chair. After giving out various notices of future lectures, he informed the audience that Mr. Punshon would lead the noon prayer meeting on Friday next, and would lecture now on "Daniel in Babylon."

The reverend lecturer said that among the brotherhood of the prophets there was none who came so strongly before the mind as the man they were about to discuss. [illegible]

[illegible]

The law of the Medes and Persians changed not. Daniel was condemned by that law. Would he yield? Did he yield? He did not. [illegible]

Daniel was a hero. [illegible]

Luxuries from California.

After a long and dreary winter there is nothing more refreshing to human eyes than the first glimpse of spring. The first bud on the willows, the first mild day, the first spring overcoat, are all welcome prophecies which we hail with silent joy. [illegible]

The Rush at Stein's.

The rush to Stein's Bazaar, yesterday, reminded one of Christmas week. Stein knows the secret of drawing people to his store; [illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and faces cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. [illegible] Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. [illegible]

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

A physician writes, "I was agree-ably surprised [illegible]

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu [illegible]

The Glory of Man is Strength.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Cherry Pectoral Troches—a new [illegible]

Take no more Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies [illegible] Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

For Non-Retention or Incontinence [illegible]

[illegible] Grape Pills, Granite or Brick Dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Salt Rheum cured by Using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Shattered Constitutions Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN……………Proprietor and Manager

This evening, at 8 o'clock, the beautiful Drama, in four acts, with its magnificent appointments,

EFFIE DEANS; Or, The Heart of Mid Lothian.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

The TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS evoking the most intense admiration.

Saturday, Grand Matinee—NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Sharpsburg.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Standing Room Only! The Hit of the Season!

I VAN O

[illegible] BURLESQUE. [illegible]

By general request, revival of THE GREAT MUTTON TRIAL.

First time of Bob Cooke, unrivalled specialty. SALLY COME UP.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE LITTLE COMEDIAN,

ELISE HOLT,

And HARRY WALL.

The great Sensational Drama of

NIP, THE OUTCAST.

Elise Holt in Five Characters, Songs and Dances. Dandy (an irrepressible)……Harry Wall. Evening and Saturday Matinee. Friday, Farewell Benefit of Elise Holt and Harry Wall. Next week, LEFFINGWELL, in the new Comedy, BILLIARDS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO.……………Managers

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF IVANHOE.

IVANHOE [illegible] IVANHOE

Or, Wamba, the Jester.

Friday, Farewell Benefit of LYDIA THOMPSON—FORTY THIEVES.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

FARWELL HALL.

Grand Scientific Entertainment.

PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D.,

Who is pronounced by the press to be the "Prince of Scientific Lecturers," will deliver his immensely popular course of FOUR SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, as follows:

Thursday Night, Feb. 24—"THE MATTER KING."

Friday Night, Feb. 25—"THE MATTER QUEEN."

Saturday Night, Feb. 26—"CASTLES IN THE AIR."

Monday Night, Feb. 28—"ELECTRON, OR THE MODERN PUCK."

Every Lecture will be crowded with the most beautiful and novel experiments, performed on a grand scale [illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FOR A LIMITED SEASON.

WM. E. SPAULDING & CO.……………Managers

MISS ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD)……………Directress

Monday evening, Feb. 28, 1870—First Appearance in Chicago of the great inimitable Musical Genius, Author and Composer,

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,

AND

MISS ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD),

And their Renowned Company, from the Grand Opera House in New York.

At each representation, Mr. LINGARD will give

TWENTY SKETCHES,

As given by him OVER THREE THOUSAND TIMES in Europe and America.

POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission……50 cents; Family Circle……25 cents.

[illegible]

Doors open at 7; begin at 8; carriages ordered, 10.30.

First Grand Lingard Matinee on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

[illegible]

LIBRARY HALL.

CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN BY

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,

On MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

Subject—"TO THE RESCUE."

The sale of tickets for Reserved Seats will commence on Friday morning, Feb. 25, in the Library, 60 LaSalle-st.

THE WOMAN'S HOME,

189 West Jackson st., near Halsted.

[illegible]

AVENUE HALL.

TABLEAUX.—The Ladies of Christ Church will give on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, at Avenue Hall, on Twenty-second st., an Entertainment consisting of Supper and Dramatic Tableaux, Vocal and Instrumental Music, [illegible]

LIBRARY HALL.

Lecture by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SALE TO THE TRADE.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION, by Catalogue, on Thursday, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

NEW FURNITURE.

Elegant second-hand Furniture and Household Goods, consisting in part of Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Chamber and Parlor Sets, Tables, Bureaus, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, &c. [illegible] at our Rooms, [illegible] South Clark-st.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE-HUNTING MADE EASY. [illegible] J. H. B. HENDERSON, [illegible] Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON COOL [illegible] S. S. HAWLEY, [illegible]

TO RENT—NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, [illegible] G. W. SHAW, [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSE, WITH NINE ROOMS, ON [illegible] SKINNER, 68 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms. [illegible]

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, [illegible] O. HOPKINSON.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT—A NEW house, [illegible] PERRY & CO., [illegible]

TO RENT—THE FOUR NEW MARBLE FRONT houses [illegible] GEORGE C. CLARKE, [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY COSY, NEAT COTTAGE, No. [illegible] Possession given immediately. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, [illegible] HORTON & LEONARD, [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. [illegible]

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, [illegible]

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED FRONT rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, [illegible]

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, TO [illegible]

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS CONvenient to business. [illegible]

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, [illegible]

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, [illegible]

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, [illegible]

TO RENT—TO A LADY, A NICE FURNISHED room, [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—STORES [illegible] LAKE-ST. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GOOD TENANT, [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL CULTIVATED farm [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED room [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 TO 10 rooms [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LYMAN, LOOK, ARCH, and Bonaparte-sts. [illegible] FRED. L. FAKE, Real Estate Office, [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON NORTH LA Salle-st. [illegible] BASH & BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS SIX PER CENT. [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOAGLAND'S [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE—LOT 50X160 [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. LOT [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST.—LOT [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST.—LOT [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—LOT [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST., [illegible] J. H. KEELER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—REMEMBER, 20 PER WEEK WILL [illegible] WM. O. COLE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—NOBLE-ST.—TWO LOTS ON [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE—A TWO-STORY frame house [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS AT $50 EACH, IN JOHNston's subdivision, [illegible] & KEER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—100 FEET CORNER MICHIGAN-av. and Thirtieth-st. [illegible] BASH & KEER, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—ON FIVE YEARS' LEASE [illegible] A. L. MARSHALL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MITCHELL-ST. WEST [illegible] EDWIN A. RICH, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON HASTINGS-ST. BETWEEN [illegible] J. H. KEELER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR [illegible] J. H. KEELER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON OAKLEY—LITTLE [illegible] KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR CORner [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SUBURBAN HOME, near Chicago, [illegible]

FOR SALE—$5 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy one of the finest lots [illegible] WM. O. COLE, Room 11.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES, JUST north of Lincoln Park, [illegible]

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—[illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES FRONTING ON RIVER [illegible] BASH & KEER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, WEST MADISON-ST., [illegible] BASH & KEER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—30 LOTS IN WRIGHTWOOD, NORTH of city limits, [illegible] BASH & KEER, 100 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON LIVELIEST [illegible] HITT, HARDIN & HITT, [illegible]

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN LAKE VIEW, FRONTing [illegible] BASH & KEER, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 73 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ONE ACRE [illegible] HULBURD & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—24 ACRES, [illegible] HULBURD & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL [illegible] HULBURD & CO., 73 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NORMANDY PLANTATION, [illegible] CITIZENS' BANK [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE AND COMmodious home [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHOICE STOCK FARM—IN CARroll County, [illegible] JNO. W. GUSTINE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN Rockford, [illegible] G. W. LUKINS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN WARREN COUNTY, [illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 128 Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 5 YEARS, LOT 26 BY 120 FEET, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO LEASE—EIGHTEEN LOTS ON CLARK-ST., [illegible] C. L. JENKS, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CORNER LOT, FROM 50 TO 100 feet front [illegible] Address CORNER LOT, Tribune office, for three days.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—K.—IT IS OF NO USE TO LOOK for me [illegible]

PERSONAL—O. G. HATTON, OR ANTONE [illegible]

PERSONAL—E. H. A. COME HOME. I AM SO [illegible]

PERSONAL—WANTED TO BECOME ACquainted [illegible]

PERSONAL—WILL BE AT USUAL PLACE ON good time Thursday, Feb. 24. [illegible]

PERSONAL—MADISON-ST. CAR WEDNESDAY [illegible] J. H. LIVINGSTONE, [illegible]

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN WILL CONSIDER it a great honor [illegible] F. FOLGER, P. O.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSONAL SIGNED [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE A NO. 1 CANAL SCHOONER [illegible]

FOR SALE—HARD AND SOFT COAL AT LOWest market prices, [illegible]

FOR SALE—SAFE—A SECOND-HAND FIRE [illegible]

FOR SALE—CARPETS AND FURNITURE, [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOUR MILL [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPItal [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, CAN FAR [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPItal [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 OR MORE, [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND [illegible] ANGELO LE TRANT.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM MY RESIDENCE, [illegible]

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO OIL PAINTINGS, [illegible]

LOST—FROM 22 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., A [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM MAYNARD AND DR. MATHEW WILL [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE BOYS, ON BELLS. Apply at Sherman House office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WHO IS WILLING to work [illegible] J. C. CARR, [illegible]

WANTED—A COLORED BOY—ONE WHO [illegible]

WANTED—A PORTER AND 2 BRAKEMEN [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 FAMILIES AND [illegible]

WANTED—A CLERK, SOLICITOR, DRIVER, [illegible]

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION AGENCY, [illegible] TURNER & HAWLEY.

WANTED—20 SWEDE, NORWEGIAN [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO CANVASSERS TO SELL [illegible] FAYETTE & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, ONE [illegible] J. B. SHAY.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—SEVERAL NEW [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR [illegible]

WANTED—FOR OUR OWN HOUSE—TWO EXperienced [illegible] DAVIS & BOSTWICK, [illegible]

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN OF BUSIness [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND COUNtry [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOT OVER 18 [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MECHANIC TO [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKBINDER TO TAKE [illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 138 and 120 Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD COMPOSItors. Apply to BASSETT BROTHERS, [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. APPLY to [illegible]

WANTED—DYER AND FINISHER, AT THE [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARKEEPER. Inquire, after 9 o'clock, at 124 Madison-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A HEALTHY AND EXPERIENCED nurse [illegible]

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HELP EXchange, [illegible]

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXperience [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL 14 YEARS OLD TO RUN errands in a millinery shop. Inquire at 157 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST IN, OR take charge of [illegible] WIDOWER, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—A PASTRY COOK—ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business. Apply at 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL IN A PRIvate boarding house. [illegible]

WANTED—AT COTTAGE GROVE, A RELIAble woman [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FOR A small family, at 429 Wabash-av. Good references required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED [illegible]

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DIvorce, [illegible]

WANTED—NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNIture, [illegible] A. CHAPIN, [illegible] South Clark-st.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY ROOM-MATE—BY A lady [illegible]

WANTED—A LARGE BARN BUILT, TO PAY [illegible]

WANTED—A BOOK-CASE. ANYONE HAVING one to sell will please address BOOKS, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANYONE WANTING HELP OF [illegible]

WANTED—THOSE CONTEMPLATING BREAKing up housekeeping [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—THE STOCK, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A MANUFACturing [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW SAUSAGE [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL FARM [illegible] DURHAM & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A HEAVY PAIR of horses, wagon and harness for a cottage house [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ON A CASH BASIS, [illegible] HAWKINS, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF FIVE [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—280 ACRES OF [illegible] J. F. TEMPLE & SONS, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK, ABOUT $5,000, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

28 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, rooms for gentlemen.

51 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms and board. Bath, hot and cold water.

57 PINE-ST., CORNER OF OHIO—A NICELY furnished front room to rent, with board. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

127 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—UNFURNISHED suite of rooms, with first-class board, in a private family. References required.

199 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM on first floor, with dressing-room and other rooms, with board.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen.

268 WABASH-AV.—ROOM SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen, with board.

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen; also, one room for two ladies.

300 AND 302 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF parlors, single and double rooms, and first-class day board.

301 WEST RANDOLPH, CORNER CARPENter-st.—Two young men can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private family. Terms moderate. References required.

328 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board.

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICE ROOM ON second floor; also one single room, and room for a few day boarders. References exchanged.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME FRONT room and alcove, furnished, for rent, with first class board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., UNION PARK—A furnished front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

508 WABASH-AV.—TWO WELL FURNISHed front and back rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, to rent, with board.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND WIVES OR SINGLE gentlemen, [illegible]

TWO OR MORE SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN get board [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR [illegible]

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BEDroom, [illegible]

BOARD—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room [illegible]

BOARD—BY A STEADY, QUIET YOUNG MAN, [illegible] RELIGIOUS YOUTH, [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONary, [illegible]

FOR SALE—STATIONARY AND PORTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED man [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS WATCHman [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A CERTIFICATE BY A capital penman; [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOKkeeper [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SUBSTANTIAL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE MARRIED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PAPER COLLAR [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN A [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR SALESwoman [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, COPYIST, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS; CAN do any kind of sewing [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A FIRST-class hotel [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE—[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE "RING OF [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HALF INTEREST, OR THE WHOLE IF DEsired, [illegible]

A DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS [illegible]

A BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM, 3 STRIKE tables, [illegible]

A VERY GOOD SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, OR [illegible]

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND—WISHING TO [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES, WITH CAPITAL OF [illegible]

BOARDING HOUSE IN BEST LOCATION ON [illegible]

BOOK, NEWS, CONFECTIONERY, AND FRUIT [illegible]

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN THE FLOURISHING VILLAGE [illegible] W. J. QUAN, [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND BAR FOR sale [illegible] GILLETT, FOLLETT & DAY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A WOOD AND COAL YARD, WITH [illegible] HENRY GADE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—1 FIRST-CLASS FLOURing mill [illegible]

FOR SALE—PACKING HOUSE AND LOT 200 [illegible]

HOTEL FOR SALE—LEASE, FURNITURE AND fixtures of the Montgomery House. [illegible]

NOTICE TO WATCHMAKERS—A DESIRABLE [illegible] Address WATCHMAKER, Tribune office.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A COTTON BATting factory [illegible]

STOCK AND FIRST-CLASS FIXTURES OF A [illegible]

STERLING MILLS, CORNER SIXTH-ST. AND [illegible] J. T. MASON & CO.

TO PRINTERS—A NEWSPAPER AND JOB [illegible]

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

$200 WILL BUY CARPETS, FURNITURE, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL AMOUNTS [illegible]

TO LOAN—$2,000 IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN [illegible] JOSIAH H. BISSELL, [illegible]

WANTED—FROM $5,000 TO $8,000 ON FIRST-class [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—IN AMOUNTS OF [illegible]

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR. AD-dress OWNER, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FRONT HORSES AT A BARGAIN. [illegible] JOHN LEAD, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE PAIR HORSES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY MARE, SIX YEARS old; [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand [illegible] MARTIN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, [illegible]

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FAMILY CARriage. [illegible] COUNTRY CARRIAGE, [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STALLION. [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY 3 TROTTING HORSES, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Whittemore Case Has an Abrupt Ending.

The Accused Resigns to Avoid a Formal Expulsion.

Other Cases Under Consideration.

Senate Resolution Adopted Opposing the Inflation Scheme.

The Postal Telegraph Project.

Propositions Made by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

THE WHITTEMORE CASE.

There was a great throng at the Capitol early this morning, and some time before the House met all the galleries were crowded with persons anxious to see and hear the end of Whittemore's case. Stringent orders had been issued to doorkeepers, and, as a consequence, there was far less pushing and excitement than on yesterday. Mr. Logan called for the regular order as soon as the journal had been read, and then, in accordance with the promise of yesterday, gave all his time but five minutes to Mr. Whittemore, who at once rose in a calm and deliberate manner to speak in defence or apology of his course. As he did so he beckoned for a page, and put into his hands a letter for the Speaker. He had proceeded but two minutes, when Mr. Blaine sharply rapped him to pause, and said he had received a letter, which it was his duty, under the rules, to immediately lay before the House. There was instant confusion, two or three members protesting that Whittemore could not be interrupted, and others suggesting to him to withdraw his letter and submit it after he had finished. Mr. Blaine ruled that it could not be withdrawn, and must be read forthwith. It proved to be Whittemore's resignation, with an acceptance from the Governor of South Carolina. A good many persons in the galleries manifested disgust at this termination of the affair, and a discussion sprang up on the floor as to Whittemore's right to go on with his speech. Points of order, suggestions, and parliamentary inquiries were made by Messrs. Ingersoll, Eldridge, Butler, Bingham, Dawes, Banks, Farnsworth, Hooper of Arkansas, and Smith, of Tennessee. The point made by Messrs. Banks and Dawes was that the resignation of any member is not complete till it has been acquiesced in by the body of which he forms a part, and they held that the opposite doctrine would allow the minority at any time to break up any legislative assemblage by tendering their resignations. The Speaker finally ruled that the resignation was complete, and he, therefore, could not recognize Whittemore's right to speak, though consent to do so might be given by the House if no one objected. Mr. Farnsworth appealed from this decision *pro forma*, in order to get the sense of the House, and the Speaker was sustained by a decided vote. There then was some hurried debate as to what should be done next, ending in a motion to take the resolution for expulsion, which was carried almost unanimously. Mr. Logan at once brought in from his committee another one of censure and condemnation in strong terms, which was swiftly put to vote and carried—185 yeas, without a single dissenting vote. This ended the matter, and the House then went into committee on the Appropriation bill. Mr. Whittemore gathered up his papers and retired, and Mr. Farnsworth took possession of his vacated chair.

MEMBERS FAILING TO VOTE.

The following are the names of members who did not vote on the resolution of censure:

[illegible]

Of these gentlemen, Bailey, Brooks, Dixon, Ridgway, Lafflin, Lynch, Mercur, Morrissey, [illegible] have been known to be absent for one cause or another, and some others [illegible]

[illegible]

OTHER CASES.

The Military Committee were in session a long time to-day. Members say inquiry has shown that there is no cause for action on the case of Hoge, of South Carolina, and Covode, of Pennsylvania. The case of Butler, of Tennessee, is reported to be as follows: That he appointed the son of General Daniel Tyler without any understanding, directly or indirectly, of compensation; that two or three weeks later, the friends of the boy interested in the success of the Republican party in Tennessee, went to Butler and said as he had done them a kindness, they proposed giving about one thousand dollars for campaign purposes, and asked him to take charge of it, which he did. He and witnesses testified that there was no bargain and no previous talk of arrangement about money, and that what was subsequently paid was in the nature of a political subscription, and not for Butler's benefit. One member of the committee, speaking for himself, says he is entirely satisfied that there was nothing improper in the transaction. The committee examined witnesses in the case of Golladay, of Kentucky, but the purport of the evidence taken is not known. One of these refused to answer inquiries, and will be brought before the House unless he changes his mind and properly responds.

BUSINESS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The report from the Treasury Department shows the following facts and figures. Court of Claims to this date has disposed of 116 cases, relating to cotton and other captured and abandoned property, of which seventy-one have been decided against the government and settled, eighteen have been claimed, and twenty-seven have been appealed by the government to the Supreme Court. The number of cases now pending is the Court of Claims is 898, in most of which the testimony has been taken. Since June, 1868, at which time these cases came into the charge of the special counsel of the departments, the whole amount turned into the Treasury from the sale of captured and abandoned property is [illegible], while the amount paid out on judgments against the government is [illegible], and the estimated value of property represented in the suits now pending is [illegible]. The evidence in many of these suits is so conclusive that the claimants will never venture to bring them to trial.

THE GEORGIA CASE

is working itself out. The Senate Judiciary Committee are understood to hold that no further legislation is necessary with reference to what has taken place in the Legislature of that State this winter, and it is believed that they will report in favor of regarding as legal and valid all acts of the former Legislature, except the unseating of colored members. How they will decide on the Senatorial question is not yet known. Some of the Representatives from the State, who were in the last Congress, are preparing to set up a claim for seats in this one on the same certificates of election from General Meade that they showed before. They base their claim on the understanding that the Reconstruction Committee will report that the State is now first entitled to representation in Congress.

NO INFLATION.

The action of the Senate, to-day, in Williams' resolution is decisive as to the inflation of the currency, and shows that the House may as well drop the Loughridge resolutions at once, and give its attention to the necessary business. Senator McCreary was the only member who objected in any degree to the resolution. The sentiment of the upper branch of Congress is positive and unchanged against inflation.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made an argument before the House Post Office Committee to-day in opposition to the Hubbard bill. He gave statistics to show that the telegraphic rates in this country are now less than in Europe, and [illegible]

[illegible]

can now make the [illegible] reached by this plan, under which the government can supply can be fullest extent, but without [illegible] or assuming any responsibility.

[illegible]

The Committee on Military [illegible] engaged examining the case of Golladay, charged with selling [illegible]

WHITTEMORE'S [illegible]

Mr. Whittemore, in his [illegible] delivery in the House, [illegible]

[illegible]

NAVAL DESPATCHES.

The Navy Department to-day [illegible] from Rear Admiral Hoff [illegible]

[illegible]

ALL ENGLAND.

The Ways and Means Committee [illegible]

CUBA.

Prominent friends of Cuba, who [illegible]

COTTON CASE.

Court of Claims has rendered [illegible] care of "Bernsheimer Brothers," [illegible] George Taylor, counsellor, for [illegible] United States, for the proceeds of [illegible] Savannah. This is the largest [illegible] awarded in that Court.

THE DISABILITY BILL.

The following Memphis named [illegible] the bill for the removal of [illegible] passed this morning: [illegible] D. R. McCrea, Jos. Harbert, [illegible] Eldridge, Henry Croft, C. Herman, and Geo. Dixon.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

Custom receipts last week, [illegible]

WHISKEY SEIZURE.

Information has reached [illegible] of the seizure of Kilpatrick's distillery [illegible] Tenn., by Revenue officers [illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE DISABILITY BILL.

The House amendment to the [illegible] bill was concurred in.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced by Mr. POMEROY [illegible]

By Mr. HARLAN—[illegible]

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SAULSBURY supported the [illegible]

Mr. DRAKE, [illegible]

Mr. WILSON [illegible]

Mr. FOWLER objected. The [illegible]

Mr. HOWARD [illegible]

Mr. WILLIAMS [illegible]

Mr. CAMERON [illegible]

Without action upon the question [illegible] adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE WHITTEMORE CASE.

The galleries and corridors [illegible]

Mr. LOGAN, who had the [illegible] Whittemore, who, in a voice [illegible]

Mr. WHITTEMORE desired [illegible]

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the [illegible]

SIR: I enclose the following [illegible] dressed by telegraph on the [illegible] Governor of South Carolina, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. WHITTEMORE rose [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. DAWES said it seemed to [illegible]

Mr. FARNSWORTH, with the [illegible]

Mr. LOGAN [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BUTLER [illegible]

Mr. MORGAN objected.

[illegible]

Fatal Railroad [illegible]

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 23.—[illegible]

[illegible]